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SOUTHWESTERN HORTICULTURE

THE TREE-PLANTERS MANUAL

And Catalog No. 1.

By
**TEXAS NURSERY
COMPANY**

ESTABLISHED
1874



SHERMAN, TEXAS.

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Acknowledgment to Our Friends

THE RAPIDLY INCREASING VOLUME OF OUR NURSERY TRADE is pleasing evidence that our efforts to serve the public have met approval.

THROUGHOUT OUR NURSERY CAREER of thirty-five years, our highest purpose has been to serve our patrons with the finest and best articles in our line. The measure of success which has come to us is very gratifying, and strengthens our resolve to greater efforts to serve and to please. Our highest interest and chiefest pride rests in the well-pleased customer.

TO OUR MANY THOUSANDS OF FRIENDS to whom this, our annual Catalogue and Manual of Horticulture comes, we send most kindly greeting, and fervent wishes that you may have abundant share in prevailing prosperity.

IN RETURN TO OUR ESTEEMED FRIENDS for their valuable patronage, for their confidence and support, we pledge combined strength and energy in efforts to continue our service with added ability and efficiency.

TERMS.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH THE ORDER, except where arrangements are made otherwise. Send money by Postal or Express money order, by Bank Exchange or by registered letter. Reference is made to the Commercial Agencies, to any bank in Sherman, and to nursery-men and orchardists generally.

PRICES are made in competition with all similar productions, and are based on cost and reasonable profit. Labor and all materials involved have advanced materially. We do not compete with the growers of cheap stock by cheap methods and handled in a cheap way, with small capacity and poor responsibility.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR STOCK is important. We not only use every means to grow and supply the best stock, but we also take every precaution to have all our stock true to name. It is hereby mutually agreed between us and our customers, that they in ordering, and we in filling such orders, do so with the understanding that where our goods fail, by any reason, to come up to specifications, we, the company, are to be held liable to replace the goods or to refund the money paid for same, with no further liability upon us.

MISTAKES ARE STRENUOUSLY AVOIDED, in every possible way, but if any should occur, and we are promptly notified, we cheerfully make proper corrections.

WE HANDLE AND PACK OUR GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER, using most approved appliances and packing material and costly, expert help. We have no trouble in safely transporting stock to any distance whatever. While we deal liberally with losses which may occur, we disclaim responsibility for losses which may occur from negligence, defective planting, faulty cultivation and treatment, and for delays or dereliction of the transportation companies. Our responsibility usually ceases when delivered to the common carriers, except in special cases, in which we agree to deliver to destination.

WE FOLLOW SHIPPING DIRECTIONS of purchaser as far as possible, and when directions are not given, we follow our best judgment, and assume no risk or cost of transportation which belongs to purchaser.

WE PAY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES on orders, accompanied with cash to cover prices herein, to amount of \$5.00 to \$10.00 within a distance of 300 miles; on amounts of \$10.00 to \$15.00 for distances of 300 miles to 600 miles, and on amounts of \$15.00 up for distances within 600 to 1,000 miles. Distances over 1,000 miles, freight to be paid by purchaser unless by special agreement.

CAR LOAD LOTS and other large orders are solicited. We are able to give you especially good service on heavy contracts, parks, commercial orchards, and such. (See "Landscape Work" under Ornamental Department in this book.)

ONE THOUSAND TREES may be all priced at the rate per 1,000; also 600 at the rate per 1,000; less than 600 and over 50 at the rate per 100; under 50 and over 12 at the rate per dozen; less than twelve at the single rate. The above applies whether the order is made up of one or more varieties, except, trade marked specialties which are held strictly at the list prices on those varieties.

OUR FACILITIES.

OUR MAIN OFFICE AND PACKING GROUNDS are located in Sherman, Texas, at the south end of Walnut street. On arrival at Sherman, you should take a South Travis car to the end of the line, then walk one block east and two south. Visitors are cordially invited.

OUR PACKING HOUSES contain more than 18,000 square feet of space, and are virtually frost proof. Abundance of water is piped to all parts of packing houses and grounds, giving best facilities for handling stock during all conditions of weather, with least exposure.

WE CHOOSE SOILS SPECIALLY ADAPTED to each class or kind of trees and plants. These soils receive careful preparation, where we plant highest grade of seed, scions and grafts, and, with careful cultivation, we are able to grow and train stock into the most desirable grades.

OUR DIGGING is done with the latest, improved tree diggers. We use best material in packing, labeling and handling.

SHIPPING BEGINS about November 1st, and continues until following April.

TELEGRAMS are transmitted promptly to or from our office by telephone.

OUR RAILROADS are. Houston and Texas Central, Texas and Pacific, M. K. & T., Santa Fe, Cotton Belt, Frisco, and Electric Interurbans.

OUR EXPRESS COMPANIES are, Pacific, American, and Wells-Fargo.

OUR TELEGRAPHS are, Western Union and Postal. Long distance phone connections are in our office, both the Independent and the Southwestern.

SKILLFUL ASSISTANTS, trained for the various departments of work in the fields, green-houses, grafting cellars, packing sheds and offices, are employed, and all are equipped with the latest improved appliances best suited to their respective duties.

N. B.—Please address all communications pertaining to business to Texas Nursery Company, Sherman, Texas.

Introductory.

TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY, while not boasting, begs to advise our friends something of what and who we are. Thirty-five years ago the McKinney Nurseries, E. W. Kirkpatrick, proprietor, of McKinney, Tex., and the Commercial Nursery, A. W. & J. S. Kerr, proprietors, at McKinney and Sherman, Texas, began growing trees about the same time, growing all the old varieties, and originating many new ones "to the manner born," both these concerns keeping in the forefront of Horticultural progress. Some ten years ago the Mayhew Brothers, from Alabama, especially C. C. Mayhew, with other stockholders, joined Mr. Kirkpatrick in organizing the Texas Nursery Company, incorporated, with principal office at Sherman, Texas. John S. Kerr became sole owner of the Commercial Nursery, now at Sherman and Pottsboro, and organized The Commercial Nursery and Orchard Company, incorporated. Each of these enterprises building up strong contingents of influential associates, of capable expert men, large plants of fine nursery stock and orchards, up to date equipment, and enjoying large influential trade.

In the spring of 1906 these two concerns were merged, The Commercial Nursery and Orchard Company liquidating, and going over entire. John S. Kerr accorded large interests of stock and personal identity in Texas Nursery Company.

THE COMBINED TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY is by far the strongest and best equipped Nursery in the Southwest. Representing wide experience, large acquaintance, strong management, ample capital, large test orchards on representative and best soils; fine mother blocks, grown from buds from pure trees of high bearing character, and from these the nursery stock of pure and undoubted high quality is propagated. Also unsurpassed packing houses covering 18,000 square feet of space, large greenhouses and other up-to-date requisites too numerous to mention in this little volume.

DEDICATORY.

"This Tree Planter's Manual" is dedicated to the interests of our people in building The Home Beautiful, The Orchard, The Cemetery and The Park.

Two things at least are necessary to success in any undertaking, namely, love for the work, and a plan or design. Horticulture is an inspiration. Long planning, practicing, wooing and winning in the realm of Southwestern Horticulture has grown on us until we are full of love and zeal in this, our chosen work. To render to others such service and information as we have acquired, to enable them to share in the successes, the profits and the benign influences of horticulture is our aim in this volume.

THE PLAN

The subject of Southwestern Horticulture is vast in its possibilities and influences. To do ordinary justice to it would require a five hundred page book, costing six months of our much absorbed time to write, and thousands of dollars to publish; and the subject is worthy the outlay, but at present we must confine ourselves to very concise recommendations, descriptions, etc., to guide the reader in nature study and practice in his ordinary demands in tree planting.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

The home is the bulwark of the Nation. So momentous are the issues arising from home influences that we cannot attach too much importance, not only to the home training socially, religiously and civilly, but also as to the pleasurable surroundings, the appearance of things, and the aesthetic effects.

A few simple rules in planting the home grounds, merely as suggestive, is all we can do here. Those who wish may find greater help by securing "Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration," by Prof. S. T. Maynard, which treats the subject fully, and which we will mail on receipt of publisher's price, \$1.50.

The home orchard, which suggests comfort, contentment and healthful luxury, should usually be placed back of and, if practicable, northwest or east of the house. The yard should be smooth and slightly higher next to the dwelling, sloping away from all sides, and especially toward the front gate if possible. If the land is not naturally so situated, good soil may be hauled to gain this end. However, naturally uneven or broken land may make a beautiful effect. One may even bring beauty out of ruggedness. Nothing is prettier for a home than a well-kept lawn, and no grass is so effective in the Southwest as Bermuda. A lawn must be mown regularly, and it is less expensive to mow it every week than at long intervals.

Make the walks of concrete or of gravel. They may be curved or straight, but keep the whole contour uniform and of easy transition from walks to sod, a very slight demarcation of one or two inches only. Bold brick, or wood curbings, etc., are not so beautiful as Nature's own markings. Yet galvanized or concrete protectors extending down below the sod, the upper edge even with the sod, may help to keep back the grass from borders, plant beds or trees.

Trees should be planted in a row outside the fence or sidewalk. Those inside best be in groups, or set promiscuously or naturally rather than in stiff rows. Roses and shrubs should be in beds, groups or masses, and should be well cultivated. Do not spoil the lawn by too much planting over the yard, let the green sward predominate. Around the base of the house is a proper place for flowers. Let the largest growing plants be next to the house, such as Tea roses, kept pruned down to two and a half feet. In front of these a row of geraniums or other bright colored plants, then at the margin may be an edging of sweet violets or St. Helena, which are permanent, or Alternanthera or Coleus, which are summer plants.

There are many other pleasing and effective combinations which may be used. (See catalogue part of this work for suitable trees and flowers for the home.)

THE HOME ORCHARD.

Of course there must be a home orchard, and it must contain a full assortment of fruits ripening from May until October, and to have plenty of appetizing fruit, canned and stored for the year round. It is easily done and with but little cost as compared to the importance of the orchard as a real value, and for the comfort and health of the family. Fathers and Mothers, do

you remember the childish delights of the old home orchard, the exhilarating blossoming time, climbing the trees and shaking down the big mellow apples, the keen relish for the luscious peaches, the rapturous berrying time, perhaps the soft wooings of love, the hallowed plightings of faith, the issues that tell wonderfully upon the destinies here and hereafter? These go far toward successful home building.

Our catalogue, contained herein, will aid in the selection of the Home Orchard.

THE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD.

In the upbuilding of the commerce of the Nation, there is no one factor that has contributed more largely than the fruit industry. Statistics show that the orchard crop of the United States is worth, in dollars and cents, more than our cotton crop. One of the greatest obstacles in the orchard business is that the average purchaser does not value his planting as he should. There is no crop which can be planted on our lands that will equal in value that of a commercial orchard on good orchard soil, with good facilities for marketing the same. The output of our commercial peach, plum, apple, pear, grape, nut and orange orchards, can and do show returns to verify these statements.

As a rule commercial orchards should be planted on land that has a sandy loam surface, with porous clay sub-soil. (See "Cultural Observations and Marketing" following.)

THE CEMETERY.

There is a sad tinge to almost every life, a broken tie, a loved one gone, a sacred spot where the precious dust has been laid, and to which the stricken heart reverts continually. It is well, in the care of our departed, to associate ourselves together in a City of the Dead, a Cemetery Association, for mutual help and protection, not only for the present but for years to come. Even now we hear the sad stories of finding lost graves in digging the new; what will it be fifty or one hundred years from now, if there are no organized plans, no records kept?

Organize a Cemetery Association, which may be done by a neighborhood, a town or a church. If not chartered, three or more trustees should be chosen, to whom, and their successors, the land may be deeded, and perpetuated. A president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer should be appointed, whose duties should be those usually assigned in such organizations. Also a superintendent to lay out the lots, drives, etc., and to see that lot owners comply with the rules of the Association, and a sexton to dig and fill the graves, and otherwise carry out the instructions of the secretary and superintendent in caring for the grounds, or the offices of superintendent and sexton may be filled by the same party.

The by-laws to govern the Association in all its interests should define the duties of the officers, times of meeting, etc., and give the officers control of the entire grounds, both of lots sold and unsold, so far as the maintaining and regulation of the cemetery as a whole is concerned, so that no lot owner may manipulate his lot by unsightly improvements or injudicious planting, or otherwise prejudicing the interest of other lot owners, or of the appearance of the cemetery as a whole, and the deeds to the lot owners must convey the lot subject to the by-laws of the Association that may now, or in the future, be enacted. This is important for the good of all concerned as a whole. These rules should prevent any lot owner leaving any rubbish, extra earth, etc., on the grounds or driveways, or to raise or curb his lot in such a way as to mar the effect of the whole ground. Best leave it so the management may run a lawn mower over the whole ground, even over the margins of the lots next the roadway. The roadway should be only slightly raised in the center and graveled, leaving only slight gutters at lot margins for carrying off surplus water, the lot margins only slightly higher than the gutters, and the edge so formed as to admit the lawn mower freely.

A shade tree may be set at each corner of each block at least. Planting of shrubbery on the lots should not destroy the lawn effects. The green sward should be the prevailing feature as a whole.

The superintendent must see that all monuments are properly erected for durability and correct appearance. No interments should be made except by order of the secretary, who will order the graves dug.

Funds should consist, first of original subscriptions with which to buy the land; second, that raised from sale of lots, which should be sold at a good price, will be much needed to make permanent improvements, such as a pavillion in a central location under which services may be held, outside fencing, grading uneven land, the drives, etc.; third, a maintenance or permanent fund, raised among the lot owners by subscription, which fund shall be invested by the Association, and the interest only be used in keeping the cemetery in good order.

Each person paying \$10.00 or more into this fund shall have a certificate from the secretary, setting forth the same and the interest to be applied toward mowing and ordinary care of his lot by the Association. Such interest should be sufficient for such care of one lot 22 feet square.

A Ladies' Aid Society, co-operating with the Association is a most powerful and effective agency for raising funds, especially the permanent fund, and otherwise furthering the interest of the Association.

A plot of ground should be reserved for public interment, the "stranger within the gate," or any who do not own a lot, whose room and the work of interment may be valued at a customary rate of \$7.50, or otherwise as the occasion and the generosity of the Association may suggest.

The treasurer should give a bond of \$500.00. The secretary may well be paid a small salary. Even then he may exercise much patience, thought and patriotic service in the interest of his community out of public spirit.

THE PARK.

The increased attention to, and demand for public parks is only another expression of the advancing state of our civilization. Our people are calling for the trees that are ornamental, and beautiful, reaching also the broader unselfishness, the altruism that would share benefits with our fellow man by placing public parks at the disposal of the populace.

Cities, towns and communities may well secure ample lands now for public parks before they are out of reach in price.

In laying out parks, curved lines predominate. The body of the ground in sod well kept by mowing is best, with easy, natural grades from walks or drives to the green sward, with little to obstruct the lawn mower, bold edging and curbs to be avoided. Plantings of trees for the most part should be in groups rather than in straight lines, with a view of producing stretches of lawn, vistas of beauty and loveliness. Copse and groups of flowering shrubs may be planted also with more or less of carpet bedding and formal gardening as meets the taste and ability of the projectors.

The trees and shrubbery offered in our catalogue herein will be suitable for park planting. We have many fine, large specimens which will produce splendid immediate effects, where time is not an object the smaller, cheaper specimens may be planted, always considering in the planting, the effects to be produced by the grown up trees.

We furnish plans and estimates for park building, and supply trained architects or engineers to lay off and supervise important work. There are works also on Park Building, which will prove of value in the hands of any intelligent planter.

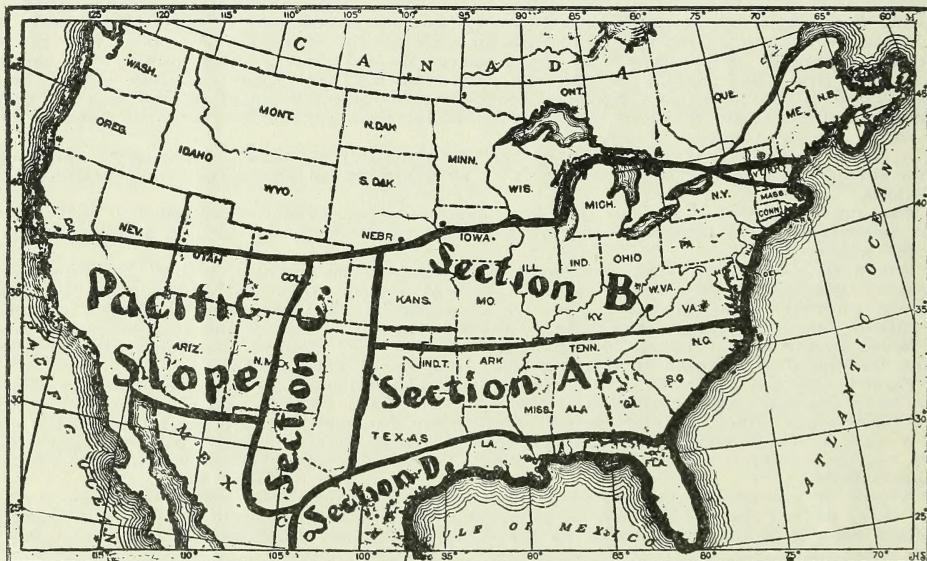
STREET PLANTING may be classed with park work. Most towns and cities in the Southwest leave the sidewalk reservation too narrow for trees and grass beside the walk, and thereby have the center driveway too wide to be well kept. Observation in the best cities argues for nearly one-half of street, sixty to eighty feet wide, to be devoted to sidewalk reservation, and one-half to driveway. For example, a sixty feet street should have at least fourteen feet sidewalk reservation on each side, four or five feet of which to be used for concrete walk, the remainder to the curb stone for trees and closely mown grass. In this way, the tree roots will have room to sustain a healthy, beautiful tree, and the grass will prove a restful delight to the eye. There should be a circle cut in the sod around each tree slightly depressed below the sod. The watering of the tree should be a thorough soaking, reaching deep into the soil, rather than frequent, superficial waterings. The remaining thirty-two feet between curb stones may be paved and furnish ample room for travel. We should avoid wide, poorly kept drives, with sloping bare curbs or sidewalks, where the trees are stunted from the water and fertility hastening away down the gutter before reaching the roots.

Maple, sycamore, elm, hackberry, locust, catalpa and the oaks, are, perhaps, the best street trees. The pecan and walnut are among the most valuable of all, and succeed throughout the southwestern and middle sections admirably.

Avoid unsightly telephone and electric wire poles on streets. These should be placed in alleys or at the back of lots. Nothing detracts more from the appearance of a resident street than poles and wires which, in addition to being unsightly, are very much in the way of the growing trees.

Division of Fruit Belts.

For the purpose of defining the adaptations of the various sections of our country, especially the Great Southwest, and in assisting the planter in an intelligent planning of his planting enterprises, insuring the largest degree of success in his work of planting trees for any purpose, we think best to outline a sectional map, showing a general view of the whole country,



with reference to Southwestern tree planting or horticulture. In so small a volume as this, the outline must of necessity be a very general one of the prevailing conditions of the main belts, not entering into the minute details of showing the various special features of conditions or environments which bias or change the general climatic conditions, and consequent varied adaptations, such as the influence of prairie as opposed to timbered sections, or of high altitudes and mountainous sections as distinguished from the low damper valleys, or the proximity to the temporizing influence of bodies of water, and other conditions too numerous to mention, all of which produce more or less marked disgressions from the general condition of the belts outlined. The planter therefore, must make due allowance for these influences, and make his plans with due reference to observations of the surroundings of any section in which he wishes to plant, and as to what is already succeeding best in such sections. We make frequent reference to these sections in the descriptions of varieties.

We suggest the following:

- Section A, the south central, or Red River belt.
- Section B, the north central, or Ozark belt.
- Section C, the elevated western, semi-arid belt.
- Section D, the coast wise belt.

Our purposes do not require that we go minutely, but only casually, into consideration of the great Northwestern, or Rocky Mountain sections, nor the Pacific slope, nor the extreme northern sections of the United States and Canada.

SECTION A—THE CENTRAL SOUTHERN FRUIT BELT.

Includes that vast stretch of country lying east of a line from Ballinger, Abilene, Quanah, Texas, Mangum and Woodward, Oklahoma, practically the 100th meridian as a western limit; thence eastward about the 36th parallel, covering Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, by the Atlantic on the east and extending as far south as Brunswick, Georgia, practically about the 28th to 30th parallel, in the vicinity of Cuthbert, Georgia; Evergreen, Alabama; Hattiesburg or Jackson, Mississippi; Alexandria, Louisiana; Conroe, Austin and Menardville, Texas, covering the intervening territory between the parallels of latitude about 29 to 36 degrees. (See improvised map.)

In this great agricultural section, rich in varied resources, and teeming with a thrifty, substantial population, are thousands of domestic orchards, affording luxurious fruits and health-giving comforts to the owners, and besides these, in this section are many of the largest commercial orchards of the world, already famous throughout the northern markets for their vast train loads of fine fruits, especially peaches and berries, with a good share of plum, apples and other fruits, and really development has only fairly started. The following list will give the planter a general outline of adaptations to this South-Central Fruit Belt, Section A, allowing his good judgment and observation to guide him more or less, in filling out the specific adaptations of given localities in this belt.

A long list of varieties succeed in this section with more or less sub-variations. We can include only the leading ones.

It must be borne in mind also that the eastern part of Section A is much milder in climatic conditions than the western or prairie section, and that many half-hardy trees will flourish in the former that cannot endure the changeableness of the latter, without some protection. The Rhododendrons as an instance, growing wild in North Carolina, need protection from the hot suns and bleak winds of North Texas, which is further south.

PEACHES listed here in order of ripening: Victor, Arp Beauty, Early China, Sned, Japan Dwarf, Pearson, Early Wheeler, Lula Crawford, Alexander, Triumph, Kelley, Dewey, May, Lee Cling, Hobson Cling, Roger's Cling, Mamie Ross, Carman, Waddell, Mountain Rose, Yellow Saint John, Crawford's Early, Belle of Georgia, Family Favorite, The Quinn, Gen. Lee Cling, Crosby, Chinese Cling, Matthew's Beauty, Bessie Kerr, Carpenter's Cling, Elberta, Thurber, Bequett's Free, Stump the World, Champion, Old Mixon Free, Oriole Cling, Old Mixon Cling, Chilow, Everbearing, St. Clair, Crawford's Late, Late Elberta, Weaver Cling, Raisin Cling, Lemon Cling, Sylphide, Wonderful, Heath Cling, Salway, Picquette's Late, Ringgold Mammoth, Dulce, Henrietta, Crimson Beauty, Pond's Late, Black's October, Bell's October, Stinson's October, Nix Late, November Heath.

PLUMS—Listed in order of Ripening: Six Weeks, Funk's Early, McCartney, Red June, Doris, Shiro, Milton, Gonzales, Robinson, Wild Goose, Arkansas Lombard, Bartlett, Botan, Eagle, Wooten, America, Normand, Nyankio or Douglas, Weaver or Miner, Burbank, Satsuma, Chabot, Sultan, Wickson, Crimson Beauty, Wayland, Golden Beauty, Irby's September, Reagan.

APRICOTS—Early May, Early Cluster, Early Golden, Lampasas, Moorpark, Royal.

CHERRIES—Morello Type. New Century, Early Richmond, English Morello, Baldwin, Montmorency.

APPLES—A large list are successful in Section A. It is very noticeable, however, that the list is distinctly southern, many of the old favorites of the Ozark Belt, northward and eastward, are decidedly wanting.

Listed in order of ripening:

Duchess of Oldenburgh, Red June, Lievland, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, San Jacinto, Striped June, Tioga All Summer, Benonii, Texas King, Summer Queen, Gravenstein, Lincoln, Horse, Smokehouse, Bledsoe, Twenty Ounce, Hubbard, Rambo, Wetsel, Hamilton, Jonathan, Doyle, Buckingham, Bellflower, Rome Beauty, Fall Pippin, Etris, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Ben Davis, Gano, Shirley, Warren, Texas Red, Capitola, York Imperial, Winesap, Mam. Black Twig, Kinnard, Shockley, Terry Winter.

CRAB APPLES—Florence, Transcendant, Whitney, Martha, Quaker Beauty, Ben. Grant, Hyslop.

PEARS—Most of the old favorite pears give fair results and should be planted in every family orchard, while Duchess D. A., Keiffer, Garber, Smith and Southern Hybrids, are quite

successful and profitable for commercial orchards. In fact, nothing pays better than these varieties mentioned above.

In order of ripening:

Early Sugar, Early Harvest, Alamo, Koonce, Seckle, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Southern Hybrid, Smith's Hybrid, Duchess D. A., Garber, Flemish Beauty, Lincoln Coreless, Kieffer.

GRAPES—Moore's Early, Green Mountain, Campbell's Early, Concord, Rommell, Delaware, Niagara, America, Moore's Diamond, Beacon, Brighton, Brilliant, Bell, Triumph, Herbemont, Jacquez (eastern part), Carman, Albanie, Fern, Hermann Jeager, Scuppernong Thomas and San Jacinto (eastern part), Ben Hur, Gold Coin, Winchell.

HALF HARDY FRUITS—The following succeed reasonably well throughout Section A, especially the Japanese Persimmons. All of them are quite at home in the southern half of this belt:

Japanese Persimmons, in variety.

Figs, in variety.

Pomegranates, in variety.

DEWBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES are perfectly at home and enormously productive throughout this section. Especially may be mentioned in Dewberries, Austin, Rogers, Chestnut, Lucretia. In Blackberries, McDonald, Texas Queen, Hybrid, Early Harvest, Sorsby, Dallas, Jordan, Robinson, Hopkins, Kittatinny, Missouri Mammoth.

RASPBERRIES, both red and black cap, in variety, and the hybrids in the northern half of this section are successful. Kansas, Gregg, Mammoth Cluster, Cuthbert, Turner, Cardinal and Haymaker.

STRAWBERRIES are very successful and profitable throughout this section.

GOOSEBERRIES and **CURRENTS** are out of their latitude here, properly belonging further north, yet it pays to have Houghton and Downing gooseberries.

IN ORNAMENTAL TREES there are a great wealth of native flora, including most of the familiar native species and varieties, which flourish here in their native habitat and conditions, on hill and vale, such as Elms, and Oaks in great variety. Hackberry, Sweet Gum, Hickory, Pecans, Walnuts, Judas or Red Bud, Sycamore or Plane Tree, Maple in variety, Catalpa, Dogwood, Linden or Basswood, Tulip, Poplar, Chestnuts, and in some parts Beech, Birch, and others, besides many more recent introductions, among which are Varnish Tree (*Sterculia Platanifolia*), Texas Umbrella, Catalpa Bungei, Wiers' Cut-Leaf Maple, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Japan Walnut and others.

OF EVERGREENS there are the Magnolia Grandiflora, Holly, Pines in variety, Red Cedar and many others. Introduced are many beautiful evergreens which are succeeding well under proper conditions. The Chinese strain of Arbor Vitae, (*Thuya Orientalis*), in great variety, (*Thuya Occidentalis*, or American type of Arbor Vitae, belongs further north), the Retinosporas, the Cypresses, Euonymus in variety, Buxus in variety, *Cedrus Deodara*, *C. Lebani* and *C. Atuanatica*, Junipers in variety, and in the southern part, Cape Jasmine, Bay Tree or Spice Laurel, Sweet Olive, Pittosporum, Camellias in variety, Myrtle, Laurel and others.

OF BLOOMING PLANTS AND VINES, there is a fine list that is successful, including everblooming tea roses, deciduous blooming shrubs, and various climbing vines. (See full descriptions elsewhere.)

SECTION B—THE OZARK BELT.

Lies just north of the South Central Belt above outlined, and extends across from about the 100th meridian in Western Kansas, part of Nebraska, thence eastward with 42nd parallel through Iowa, touching the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast, between latitude of about 36 to 42 degrees. It comprises a section most noted for the great variety and luxurious growth, flower and fruitage of its natural flora, as well as the magnitude and success of its orchard interests and ornamental development. Here, a large portion of the trees outlined for the South Central Belt flourish admirably, with an additional list of more hardy trees. As before intimated, there are great variations of soil and climatic conditions in this and all other sections. The south side of the Ozarks present a radical difference from that on the north side of these mountains. The bleak prairies of Kansas and Nebraska show quite a variation of climatic conditions, more storm swept by the north winds than the hilly or mountainous and timbered regions of Missouri. So the southern border of the Great Lakes presents a condition and adaptation peculiarly its own. These exceptions could be enumerated "ad infinitum" almost, so, due allowance must be made for these, our apportionments being taken in a general sense. Again, the judgment and observation of the planter must be exercised in great measure.

THE APPLE in this section is the most important fruit. The same apples mentioned for the South Central Belt succeed admirably (excepting the new Southern varieties which are comparatively untried), with an addition to the list of a number of Northern, Eastern and Northwestern important varieties. Some of these are Fameuse, Haas, Wealthy, Red Bietegheimer, Rhode Island Greening, Wolf River, Northern Spy, Huntsman, N. W. Greening, Waldridge, Aiken, Minkler Clayton, Red Romanite, Rawles' Janet, Salome, Ingram, Payne's Keeper, Baldwin, White Winter Pearmain and Champion.

PEARS are a favorite fruit, and cultivated largely for domestic and commercial purposes. (See remarks under head of pears for more minute detail.)

In order of ripening, we mention a few leading varieties for this section: Dayenne D. Ete, Early Wilder, Koonce, Vermont Beauty, Tyson, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Columbia, Seckle, Sheldon, Rossney, Lincoln, Worden-Seckle, Duchess d'Angouleme, Garber, Mikado, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Kieffer, Lincoln Coreless, Lawrence.

THE PEACH of this section is second in importance to the apple. Most of the varieties for Section A succeed so far as planted, with additions, such as Champion, Crawford's Early and Late, Carpenter Cling, Newington Cling, Crosby, Globe, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, Reeves, Capt. Ede, Smock, Wheatland, Lady Ingold and others.

THE PLUMS of Section B cover a wider range of classes and varieties than any other section. Including most of the varieties of the South Central Belt above, with the addition of the entire Domestica or European Class, which are an utter failure in Section A and southward. Some of these are Imperial Gage, Green Gage, German Prune, Shropshire, Damson, Tatge, Lombard, Moore's Artic, Coes' Golden Drop, Bradshaw, Guii and many others of this class. These also succeed in Section C. There is a reasonable degree of success in Section B of most of the plums, the Japans or Triflora, the Americana, the natives and the hybrids. See fuller classification of plums under descriptive part of this work.

ALL THE BERRIES flourish, as enumerated in Section A, including also gooseberries and currants.

GRAPES are very much at home in Section B. Spraying is very beneficial. See directions elsewhere. We list the following in order of ripening: Moore's Early, Green Mountain, Winchell, Campbell's Early, Concord, Delaware, Headlight, Niagara, America, Moore's Diamond, Beacon, Brighton, Bell, Salem, Brilliant, Lindley, Gold Coin and Norton.

NUT FRUITS are adapted to much of this section. (See Nut Fruits elsewhere.)

IN ORNAMENTALS, all of the harder varieties of trees reach perfection. Reasonably specific information on these being found under the several heads in the descriptive part of this catalogue.

SECTION C.

The Elevated Western Plateau, Fruit Belt, the Pecos Valley and the Plains being the central figures, with large areas in the adjacent valleys, mountain ranges and plains on the north and west. The most pronounced characteristics of soils, equaling the Nile Valley; of atmosphere, winnowed of every vestige of fungus or other bacterial affections or infections, so dry and pure, yet with nights cool and invigorating, altogether imparting to the pear, apple, grape and other standard fruits a healthfulness, color and flavor peculiarly striking and superior, and calling for adaptations of classes and varieties entirely unique, very valuable and totally unexpected. For instance, in the moister regions of the South, the Baldwin and other Northern apples, the prune, the European plum are total failures, while here they flourish to a high degree. The Vinifera grapes, which are a total failure in the lower middle south, here are equaling California in their productiveness. See Vinifera grapes elsewhere.

This Section C, owing to its great altitude causing cool nights, presents largely the same conditions as Section B, and grows largely the same species and varieties of fruits, so much so that we will not list fully the leading fruits for this section, but refer to the lists for Section B, and at the same time calling your attention to the increased moisture and consequent increase of fungus and insect troubles that must be combatted in Section B, and which are strikingly absent in Section C. The same comparisons prevail as to Section A to a large extent.

THE PECAN FLOURISHES HERE, also the Japanese and English Walnuts, and to some extent the Almond. See 'Nut Fruits' for further particulars on nuts.

It is well to emphasize this Section C as a wonderful fruit belt, especially the success of important fruits which are at home here, which do poorly or no good at all in the near-by Section A. The Domestica or European Plums, including the prunes, the Northern list of apples, the European pears, the Persian type of peaches and the Vinifera grapes, are exceedingly successful and profitable. The Pecan and the Walnut, including the English Walnut, flourish.

GRAPES for the northern part of this Section we mention specially, Brighton, Agawam, Amethyst, Bailey, Salem, Brilliant, Blondin, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Green Mountain, Winchel.

For that part of Texas lying south of the New Mexico line and on the same parallel, eastward to Sweetwater, Texas, and all southward all of the above grapes, with the addition of the following Vinifera varieties, Muscat of Alexandria, Flame Tokay, Malaga, Calabrean, Violet Chas-selas, Sweetwater, Seedless Sultana, Mission or El Paso, and others.

IN SHADES, the Poplar family, the Mulberries, the Locusts (Acacia), the Hackberry, the Elms, and Texas Umbrella are especially recommended. See descriptive lists elsewhere herein.

SECTION D—THE COAST-WISE FRUIT BELT.

Which lies between latitude 29 degrees and the Gulf of Mexico, presents some interesting features; great moisture and equable, warm climate, fanned by invigorating Gulf breezes, soils for the most part fertile, level, often wet and low, needing drainage, a native flora including the large list of southern trees listed in Section A, with the addition of the majestic Live Oak, the Magnolia, the Sweet Gum, with their weird drapery of gray Spanish moss; the home of the strawberry, the blackberry, the dewberry, the peach, the plum, the fig, the pomegranate, the orange, the lemon, the guava, the date, the pecan, the walnut; the rice fields of America.

THE PEACH LIST is not long, including some of the North China type in the northern part, but more of the Honey or Peen-to species. Listed in order of ripening: Victor, Sneed, Japan Dwarf Blood, Early Wheeler, Red Ceylon, Waldo, Best June, Arp Beauty, Mamie Ross, Carman, Greensboro, Rogers, Pallas, Colon, Waddell; Honey, Angel, Climax, Gen. Lee, Cabler's Indian, Elberta, Dorothy, Onderdonk.

IN PLUMS, the Japan or Triflora species in their wide range of adaptation prove reasonably successful, but are being supplanted by hybrids or cross-bred varieties. The natives are also successful. Listed in order of ripening: Six Weeks, Excelsior, Red June, Shiro, Terrell, Gonzales, Golden or Gold, Milton, Robinson, Bartlett, Botan, Abundance, America, Normand, Satsuma, Burbank, Golden Beauty and Wickson.

APRICOTS—Early Cluster, Early Golden, Lampases.

APPLES—Though considered below or south of the Apple Belt, early apples and some native southern varieties give reasonable results. The following listed in order of ripening: Duchess of Oldenburgh, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Becker, San Jacinto, Lockhart, Lincoln, Talbot, Jonathan, Helm, Shirley, Kinnard, Rutledge, Warren, Terry Winter.

PEARS—Early Sugar, Early Harvest, Duchess D. A., Magnolia, Japan Golden Russet, Le Conte, Southern Hybrid, Garber, Keiffer.

GRAPEs—We list mainly for west of the Mississippi. East of Houston spraying is necessary owing to dampness. Scuppernong, James, La Salle, San Jacinto, Carman, Hermann Jaeger, Norton, America, Goethe, Lindley, Brilliant, Delaware, Herbemont; west of Houston, all the above varieties except the first five, with the addition of Fern, Albania, Extra and others. In the western part of this section the Vinifera varieties listed elsewhere in this catalogue are recommended as highly successful.

FIGS grow splendidly and bear abundantly throughout this section, and are fast becoming a commercial product. Magnolia, Brunswick, Celestial, Brown Turkey, White Adriatic, Smyrna and others untried.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS flourish admirably in the coast section, and properly handled are quite profitable and quite popular. The tree and fruit are beautiful. Leading varieties are Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Tane, Nashi, Yemon, Zengi.

POMEGRANATES are perfectly at home in this section. Varieties, Spanish Ruby, Sub-Acid and Jacobson.

PECANS—Section D is proving to lead other sections for improved pecan growing, an important industry. While the wild pecans and the ordinary seedlings planted in orchards have proven profitable, the improved or selected varieties, multiplied by budding and grafting, are by far most profitable and desirable to grow. Varieties, Stuart, Frotcher, Centennial, Krak-Ezy, Van Deman, Pabst, Hollis, James and others.

JAPAN WALNUTS are also profitable here, both for shade and nuts. Varieties, Sieboldiana and Cordiformis.

ENGLISH WALNUTS are being planted extensively. Black Walnut thrives, and is used largely for grafting stock for English Walnuts.

OF ORNAMENTALS a long list of shade trees flourish, including most of those for Section A, the home of the Magnolia, the Live Oaks, the finest long leaf Pines, the Holly, the Laurel and other semi-tropical growths. The evergreens mentioned in Section A succeed.

THE ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND VINES reach the highest perfection. The tea roses put on their most luxurious hues, and emit their sweetest fragrance. The Cape Jasmine, the Oleander, the Laurel, the Camellia grow and bloom profusely in open ground.

THE CITRUS FRUITS on the immediate coast line, and in extreme Southwest Texas and Mexico are beginning to attract many planters, both for home comfort and pleasure, also for commercial purposes. The Satsuma and Dugat are the principal oranges. Lemons and kumquats are also grown.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION as to adaptation of classes and varieties to the various sections of North America, see Farmers' Bulletin No. 208, issued by the Division of Pomology at Washington, in conjunction with the American Pomological Society. This bulletin may be had by application to Hon. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, Washington, D. C.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

PEACHES.

The *Prunus* is, horticulturally, the most important of all plant genera, and the peach is the most important of the *Prunus* family. The *Prunus* genera include the Peach, the Plum, Apricot, Almond, Cherry and perhaps seventy species of Flowering Shrubs.

The Peach (*Prunus Persica*), originated in Persia, is also native to China, and has been cultivated from the earliest times, came into Europe by way of Persia, thence into America, and spread over the United States, Southern Canada, etc. But the Persian strain proper does not thrive best in the South. In more recent years, therefore, introductions have been made direct from China, of which the Honey Peach is the chief example, and thrives well in the far South in what we denominate, in this volume as Section D. The Peen-to Chinese family, and its varieties, are adapted to the semi-tropical or citrus sections of the South.



Our Field of One Million Young Peach Trees

Bulletin No. 39 of Texas A. & M. College, largely a reprint of G. Onderdonk's classification, very aptly divides all peaches which are known in the United States, into five groups: First, the Peen-to or flat peach of China, which includes also the Waldo and Angel; Second, the South China race with oval, long pointed fruit and deep suture near the base, represented by the Honey Peach and its variations; Third, the Spanish or Indian race, with dark marbled or striped skin and flesh, such as Cabler, Columbia, Flewellen, etc; Fourth, the North China race, represented by Chinese Cling, Early Wheeler, Mamie Ross, Eureka, Hobson, Smock, Elberta, Belle of Georgia, Carman, and a long list of varieties, largely a blending of the Persian and the North China races; these are especially at home in Section A and the southern part of Section B, and from this source come the great bulk of the commercial peach varieties of this section; Fifth, the Persian race, including Crawfords, Old Mixon, Salway, Stump, etc., best adapted to the mid-Northern and Northeastern United States, denominated in this volume Section B, and further northward and eastward, and in Section C and westward throughout the Pacific slope, yet many of these old Persian varieties, such as Old Mixon, Salway, Heath Cling, and others like the Ben Davis apple, are successful over a wide range, almost universally throughout the peach regions.

The multiplication of new varieties of peaches suited to the varied sections and their environments, largely blendings and interminglings of these five races, has been vigorously accomplished notably in the South, until today there are catalogued over three hundred distinct varieties of peaches, giving the wise planter great opportunities in selecting the few varieties which he should plant, and which are especially suited to his section and his purpose.

The Peach is called the Queen of Fruits. At once a luxury and a staple necessity in every home orchard, commercially it is scarcely second to any other fruit.

The commercial peach growing sections are roughly outlined as lying around the Great Lakes of the North, in Maryland and Connecticut, southward along the Atlantic one hundred miles in width, into Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Another section is Southern Illinois, across Missouri and Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, part of Western Colorado and nearly all of California except the mountains, extending on southeastward into parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas (Section C). Second to no other section of commercial peach growing are the Texas peach belts. The discoveries and demonstrations of commercial peach growing in various parts of Texas, especially in East Texas and parts of Louisiana are wonderful, forming a very important commercial factor.

The peach orchard, owing to liability to damage by late spring frosts, should be on elevated positions with good air drainage rather than on low lands. (See "Division of Fruit Belts," "Cultural Observations," and "Marketing" elsewhere herein.)

PRICES—Leading varieties of peach; 2 to 3 ft. trees will be sold not less than 20 of a kind.

	Each	Doz.	100	1000	Prices	Special Varieties.	Each	Doz.	100	1000	
Extra large	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$30.00	\$200.00			Extra large	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$250.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	125.00			4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00	30.00	150.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00	75.00			3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	100.00
2 to 3 feet.....	..	..	10.00	50.00			2 to 3 feet.....	..	..	15.00	75.00

VARIETIES.

ARP BEAUTY—Special. Originated at Arp, Smith County, Texas, in the heart of the peach belt; of north China type, medium, oblong, yellow tinted red in sun; flesh yellow, quality good for its early ripening; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer, an attractive, profitable, commercial peach, now being largely and successfully shipped to northern markets. Semi-cling. Ripe with or slightly after Alexander, and is superceeding Triumph and Dewey. May to June in Section A.

ALEXANDER—This old, well known variety is a standard among early peaches. Persian, medium, round, red on white ground; flesh white, sub-acid, good, semi-cling; ripe in Section A May 25th to June 10th, owing to the season and location. There are many similar varieties with distinctive names without any perceptible difference in identity, such as Amsden, Briggs, Gov. Garland, Waterloo and others.

ANGEL—Originated near Waldo, Texas, Peen-to type. Blooms later than Peen-to, large roundish, slightly pointed, yellow decidedly washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, melting, sub-acid, juicy and of fine flavor, a perfect freestone. Suited to Section D. July.

BELLE, (Belle of Georgia)—Very large, oblong, white with red cheek; flesh firm and of excellent quality, a fine shipper, tree a strong grower and very prolific. North China type. July. A freestone largely grown commercially in Section A for the northern markets.

BESSIE KERR—Large, oblong, blush on white ground; seedling of Chinese Cling; a cling of good quality, splendid family and market peach. Tree very vigorous and very prolific, well known here for over twenty-five years and justly popular. Latter half of July. Introduced by us. This is not to be confounded with Jessie Kerr, which is a very early peach originating in Maryland.

BEQUETT'S FREE—Large, oblong, red cheeked, of finest quality, vigorous and prolific. Of North China strain. First part of August.

BLACK'S OCTOBER—Large, red cheeked cling, valuable as a family and market peach. Introduced by M. G. Black of East Texas. Late.

BELL'S OCTOBER—Large, rich, yellow with red cheek, freestone of finest quality. Originated in Denton County. North China strain. Late.

CARMAN—Originated by Stubenrauch Bros. of Mexia, Texas, and largely grown domestically and commercially through all the peach sections. A standard of second ripening in all the markets of this country, and one of the few varieties exported to Europe. Large, roundish oblong, cream beautifully splashed with red; flesh creamy, slightly tinged red near the seed; sprightly, vinous, semi-cling or free when fully ripe. One of the best peaches in its season. North China. June 15th to 25th in Section A.

CROSBY—Medium, globular, with decided suture, orange yellow with streaks of carmine; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; Persian, suited to Sections B and C and Pacific slope; freestone ripening between early and late Crawford.

CHINESE CLING—Well known, popular and largely planted for home use and near by markets throughout Section A. Largest, oblong, creamy occasionally tinted red, rather tender,

juicy, vinous, acid, North China type, the parent stock for a large number of the most noted peaches of the South. July.

CARPENTER, (Carpenter's Cling)—Large, white, cling, heavy and regular bearer, proving to be successful over a wide range of territory in Sections A, B and D. July in Section A.

CHAMPION—Medium to large, roundish, white with red cheek, a superb freestone of highest quality; ripe middle July in Section A. Largely Persian.

CHILOW, (Elberta Cling)—Special. Large, yellow cling, a seedling of Chinese Cling, of fine appearance, texture and best flavor. F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas, classes it best in his section as an all round yellow cling. Worthy of wide planting. July.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, roundish, yellow with fine red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet and excellent. Of Persian type and successful in Sections B and C and in the Pacific slope. June to July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to Crawford's Early, but larger and two or three weeks later.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—Large, white with red cheek, a substantial September cling.

CAPTAIN EDE—Originated in Illinois. A splendid yellow freestone, in appearance similar to Elberta and of better quality, though not quite so large. Section B.

COLON—Large, roundish, oblong, white overspread with red; flesh white streaked red; juicy, sub-acid, of high flavor, delicious. Remarkable among the southern or Honey derivations for its high tone. Tree a good grower and prolific. Introduced by Mr. Taber of Florida, in 1903. June 15th to 25th in Section D, where it succeeds.

CLIMAX—Medium, roundish oblong with re-curved point, pale yellow washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, sweet, sprightly. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer. A seedling of the Honey Peach, South China type, very desirable in Section D and all the Gulf Coast country.

CABLER (Cabler's Indian)—Medium, mottled in shades of deep purple, flesh purple with deeper purple veins, rich, sub-acid, cling. Originated by Mr. Onderdonk of South Texas. Of Spanish extraction, but succeeds very far south. July to August.

CAMPBELL, (Late Elberta)—Special. Large, oblong, yellow, rich, delicious, sure. Probably a seedling of Elberta, very much like its parent in shape and color, but is two or three weeks later, and of better quality, a fine successor to this old and popular variety. Originated and tested by E. W. Kirkpatrick at McKinney, Texas. Trade marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company. Named in honor of Governor Campbell of Texas. North China. Ripe in September.

DEWEY, (Admiral Dewey)—Originated in Georgia and improvement of Triumph, with which it ripens. Medium, deep yellow covered with dark red, semi-cling, buttery, good; tree vigorous and a very heavy bearer. Is being superceded in Texas by Arp Beauty. Of Spanish extraction. Ripe June 10th to 20th in Section A, just after Alexander.

DULCE—Special. Originated and introduced about five years ago by Miss Dulce Murray of Denison, Texas. Very large, rich orange yellow, half covered with red, a freestone of the

PEACHES—Continued.

finest quality. A decided acquisition in its time, which is September 10th to 15 in Section A. Largely Persian.

DOROTHY—Of the Peen-to-race, suited to the immediate gulf coast. Originated in Florida, a seedling of Angel, a handsome peach of good size and fine quality, a perfect freestone, yellow, rich, sub-acid. Ripe in July.

EARLY WHEELER—Originated by E. W. Kirkpatrick, trade marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company. Large, clear cream with brightened cheek; beautiful in shape and

by the Texas Nursery Company of Sherman, Texas, who introduced it commercially in that year."

"Description: From roundish oblong to oblong conical, size medium to large, cavity regular apex protruding, surface smooth with velvety down, color creamy white, marbled splashed and dotted with crimson, skin moderately thick, tenacious, flesh whitish, distinctly stained with red near the skin, firm adherent and meaty, but juicy, flavor sub-acid, quality, good to very good. Season May 15 to June 15 in Northeast Texas, practically with Alexander.

The variety has already been considerably planted in commercial orchards in Texas.

The specimen illustrated in plate 28 was grown by E. W. Kirkpatrick at McKinney, Tex."

Sam H. Dixon, at World's Fair, 1904: "The Early Wheeler peach we put on record as one of the most valuable new peaches grown. Nothing of its period equal to it."

F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas: "It stands out above the whole list of early peaches more prominently than any other variety produced. It will ship to England."

Barnett Brothers, Chicago: "The basket of Early Wheeler peaches duly received. It will readily bring \$1.75 to \$2.00 for four-basket crates."

Crutchfield and Wolfork, Pittsburg, Pa.: "We received the Early Wheeler peaches and judge that it would be a fine seller in any market. It is a money maker."

"The Early Wheeler peach shows splendid carrying qualities, and being fine stock, are easily a leader in any market."—Chicago Packer.

"We could sell in this market several cars daily if we had them at \$1.75 to \$2.00 and upwards for four-basket crates. There is no peach we have ever seen at this season of the year that is in the same class with them. We would like to have you send us a list of the names and postoffice addresses of the people you have sold the largest orchards to."—The Walker, Brewster Co., Kansas City, Mo.

"The Early Wheeler peach should certainly be a boon for growers here, for the early northern markets."—T. V. Munson & Son, Nurserymen, Denison, Texas.

"The Early Wheeler peach is superior in every respect to any early peach I have ever seen."—J. C. Hale, Nurseryman, Winchester, Tenn.

"The Early Wheeler peach is by far the best early peach I have ever seen, being large, firm of flesh, and of good shipping qualities. I think it cannot be too highly recommended." M. G. Black, Prop. Vine Hill Nurseries, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

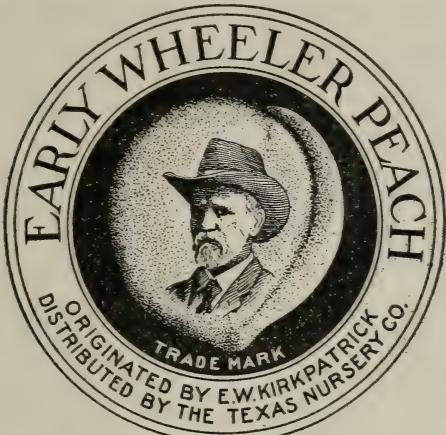
"Get the Wheeler—it is the first good peach of the spring. It will ship to England."—F. T. Ramsey, Nurseryman, Austin, Texas.

Mr. W. R. Crowell, Kansas City, President Lowrie Co.: "The Early Wheeler peach is certainly a bonanza for the Texas peach growers."

"It is large in size, a beautiful rich color, an elegant flavor and a good shipper for long distance markets. Being an unusually early variety it will always command fancy prices."—J. J. White, Fruit and Commission Merchant, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, Texas: "If I were going to plant largely for market, I would give Early Wheeler preference over all other peaches."

D. O. Brown, Collinsville, Texas: "I have 2,000 Early Wheeler trees, planted in 1905; they bore some this year and I kept some of them fourteen days. I never ate as fine flavored peaches as these were, and I have most of the standard varieties."



color, distinct and showy on the market stands, sweet, sub-acid, sprightly; flesh white, firm yet juicy; ripe with Alexander, May to June in the Texas peach belts; shipping, keeping and table qualities of Old Mixon. We have shipped this peach to Detroit, Mich., and back home, then kept it a week afterwards in good condition. The Early Wheeler is of North China type; tree vigorous, upright in habit, healthy and prolific; foliage abundant; blooms large and resistant, a sure bearer; has fruited seven years.

The early peach market evidently now offers the greatest opportunities. There is a great advantage for the man who gets to market first with a fine, showy peach like this.

We believe the Early Wheeler the best commercial peach, a solution of the great problem as to the most profitable variety.

Prices, any grade, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100, \$90.00 per 600, \$150.00 per 1,000.

We have a great many flattering testimonials from high sources. We append a few, condensed, all our present space will allow:

The United States Department's "Year Book" for 1906 in its report upon distinguished new fruits, says in part, page 360, plate 28: "At the present time so large a proportion of the peach trees in Southern orchards consists of one variety, Elberta, that almost the entire peach crop of each important locality must be harvested and marketed within a period of ten days or two weeks. This causes serious labor shortage at the critical times, overburdens transportation facilities and tends to produce that most expensive menace, a glutted market. Most of the earlier varieties, however, are of inferior flavor, and deficient in carrying qualities. The Early Wheeler, which was one of a large number of seedlings of Heath Cling, grown by E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, and first fruited in 1900, appears to be an exception in these respects, being as early as Alexander, as large as Mamie Ross, and with the desert and shipping qualities of Old Mixon Cling.

Was registered in the United States patent office on April 17th, 1906, as a trade mark

PEACHES—Continued

Farm & Ranch, Dallas, Texas: "Texas has the opportunity with this handsome Early Wheeler peach to prove herself mistress of the early peach market."

Mr. F. W. Mally, Nacogdoches, Texas: "The Early Wheeler as grown in our Fitze orchard near Garrison, Texas, is a valuable acquisition, a large, highly colored Old Mixon; ripens with Alexander and ripens evenly to the pit. I consider it the most valuable of its season, and will plant no other for the season it occupies."

L. D. Spears, Carthage, Texas: "I have 1,380 Early Wheeler peach trees of 1905 planting; some of them bore in 1906. Don't fail to reserve for me 1,000 more to plant in fall of 1906."

From numerous sources we have most favorable reports from the sale of Early Wheeler peaches of the crop of 1907. All reports show sales of their crop of Early Wheelers at from \$1.35 to \$2.00 per four-basket crate, which means four to six dollars per bushel. In nearly every instance the Early Wheelers brought about double the returns of the other varieties of peaches. For these and other reasons we are having a very heavy demand for trees of the Early Wheeler for heavy commercial plantings.

EARLY CHINA—Large, white with red cheek, a cling peach of fine quality and decided value. Of North China type, introduced by us. June in Section A.

ELBERTA—Best known, most popular, most largely planted of all peaches. Millions of trees throughout all the peach districts except the Pacific slope, but especially in Section A, where it reaches highest perfection, are contributing annually thousands of car loads of this luscious fruit to the markets of the world, both domestic and foreign, and still they are being planted in large quantities. Yet we believe that earlier varieties now, such as Early Wheeler, Arp Beauty, Kelley, Carman, Guinn, should be more largely planted. Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, quality medium, a fine shipper. Tree vigorous and reasonably productive. North China. July 1st to 20th in Section A.

EVERBEARING—Creamy white mottled and striped light purple, with pink veins, oblong tapering to apex; juicy, vinous, of excellent quality, freestone. In Georgia, where it originated, it has a long ripening period, July 1st to September 1st. In our Texas orchards, however, it has not sustained that characteristic to any great extent. Persian.

FAMILY FAVORITE—Medium to large, red cheek, white skin and flesh, free stone, quality excellent. A Texas seedling of Chinese Cling. June 25th in Section A. North China.

FITZGERALD—Large, bright yellow suffused with red, flesh yellow, quality first class. Of Crawford type. Persian. Ripe in Sections B and C, where it succeeds best, in September.

GUINN—Special. Trade marked. "The Guinn" is of the Persian-Chinese strains, a native of the famous East Texas peach belt. Probably a seedling of the Elberta, Crawfords Late or Picquett's Late with a chance of Alexander pollen. Color deep yellow ground, almost entirely covered with red; flesh yellow, tender, melting; flavor sub-acid, excellent, better than Elberta; shape roundish, suture deep, lobes uneven, creased, apex somewhat pointed; firm, freestone, carrying and keeping well, free from rot, size medium to large; time of ripening ten to twelve days earlier than Elberta, June 10th to 20th. Altogether a fine looking, prolific, finely flavored, yellow freestone, commercial and home peach, bringing better prices than Elbertas because it strikes a market that is without a successful rival of its time. We have numerous testimonials of its superiority. The Guinn received a Silver Medal at the St. Louis Exposition.

GENERAL LEE—Large, white with slight blush, flesh white with red next the seed; quality good. A seedling of Chinese Cling, a much better bearer. North China. July 10th to 20th.

GLOBE—Large, round, yellow with red in sun; flesh yellow, flavor excellent; similar to Crawford's Late, Persian. August to September in Sections B and C, where it succeeds.

GREENSBORO—Large, oblong, greenish yellow shaded red, flesh creamy, among the best of the semi-clings of the second ripening; tree vigorous, prolific; grown largely in Georgia and the south for northern markets. North China. June 15th to 25th in section A.

HOBSON—Special. Large, red cheeked, showy and of excellent quality, firm, hence a good shipper; cling; tree very vigorous and a heavy bearer. Introduced by us. North China. June 15 to 20th in Section A.

HEATH CLING—An old, well established variety, being superseded in the south by better sorts. Large, creamy white with occasional pink blush, flesh white with some red at the pit, sweet, valuable for preserving and canning. Persian. August in Section A.

HENRIETTA—(Levy's Late)—A magnificent cling of large size, round deep yellow changing to red. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet, slightly vinous. Highly esteemed for canning and market. Probably Persian. August to September in Section A.

HONEY—Medium size, oval, compressed, suture deep on one side, terminating in a sharp peculiar recurved point; skin light yellow, washed and marbled red in the sun, flesh creamy, juicy, melting, sweet, with a peculiar rich, honey flavor; excellent; freestone. South China. June 5th to 20th in Section D, where it succeeds.

JELlico—Special. Large, white with blush; a cling of remarkable cooking qualities, the flavor being excellent, very sweet. Similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, but later and far better.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD—Medium, dark red skin and flesh, good appearance and quality; tree dwarfish, very vigorous and prolific; especially successful in Sections D and C. South China. Ripe with Alexander, May 20th to 30th.

KELLY, (Kelley's Surprise)—Special. Medium, oblong, a beautiful shade of yellow tinted red, flesh yellow, sprightly and good; tree vigorous and prolific. This peach originated in Grayson County, Texas, has proved better than Dewey and Triumph, almost equal to Arp Beauty, with which it ripens. A fine commercial peach. North China. June 1st to 10th in Section A. Introduced by us.

KALAMAZOO—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow and of fine quality. One of the leading commercial peaches of the Michigan peach belt. Persian. Ripe in Section D September.

LULA, (Lula Crawford)—Originated by W. J. Schulze of Bangs, Texas. Large, yellow, semi-cling of good quality. Thought to be a seedling of Crawford. Ripe almost with Alexander. June 5th to 15th in Section A.

LEMON CLING, (Pineapple)—Large, oblong, pointed, bright yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sprightly and good a favorite canning and preserving peach. Persian-Chinese. August in Section A.

LADY INGOLD—Large, yellow freestone of fine quality for home and market. Persian. July.

LUTON—Special. A large, yellow oblong cling of most excellent flavor and fine appearance, and general characteristics to make it a most valuable peach. Originated from seed by J. T. Luton of Ector, Texas. Ripe a week before Elberta. Trade marked and introduced by us.

PEACHES—Continued.

MAY LEE—Special. A beautiful white and red cling peach ripening with Alexander; oblong, juicy, rich and good; a fine shipping and domestic peach. Originated by E. W. Kirkpatrick and introduced by us. North China. May 20th to June 10th.

MAMIE ROSS—Large, oblong, creamy white, beautifully splashed red; semi-cling to free when fully ripe; tree very vigorous, prolific and sure, bearing when others fail. Originated at Dallas, Texas, and largely planted throughout Section A for commercial purposes with very satisfactory results. North China. June 20th to 25th.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, white, washed carmine, flesh tinted pink; juicy, vinous, sub-acid, excellent. Persian-Chinese. July.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY—A fine Georgia peach, large, yellow, of fine quality; similar to Alberta, but ripening two weeks later. A splendid home and market peach, especially for Section A, where it ripens July 25th to August 10. North China.

NIX'S LATE—Large, roundish, with occasional slight blush; flesh white with red next seed, acid, cling; tree vigorous and sure. Persian. October in Section A.

NOVEMBER OR LATE HEATH—A Texas seedling of and similar to Heath Cling, but much later. One of the best very late peaches. Introduced by us. Persian. October to November in Section A.

NEWINGTON CLING—Large, bright red, a cling of best quality, flesh white, esteemed for canning. Persian, suited to Sections B and C. July—August.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, round, white with distinct red blush, flesh white, changing to red next the seed, firm and of excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Of the Persian race, but adapted to a wide range over most sections where the peach is grown. August in Section A.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, roundish, creamy white marbled red in the sun; flesh white, decidedly red next the seed, melting, sweet, vinous, freestone, a standard of excellence in flavor, and of fine appearance. Persian. July to August in Section A.

ORIOLE—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh buttery, rich, firm, one of the best yellow clings for the south. North China. August in Section A.

ONDERDONK—Large, skin and flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, a freestone combining appearance, quality and productiveness in a high degree. Of the Spanish race, succeeds well in Section D as far down as Victoria, Texas, where it was introduced by that veteran horticulturist whose name it bears.

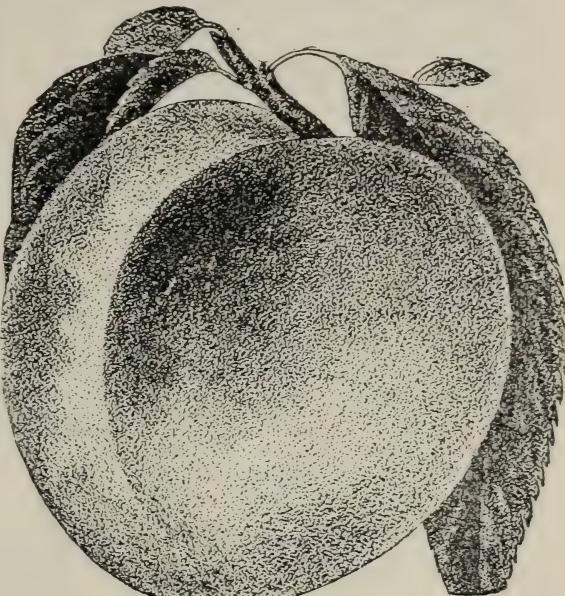
PEARSON—Special. Large, creamy with pink cheek, pleasantly acid, seedling of Chinese Cling, semi-cling, vigorous, productive, very valuable. Introduced by us. North China. Ripe latter part June.

PICQUETT'S LATE—Large, handsome, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, free, sweet and of highest flavor. Persian. September in Section A.

POND'S LATE—Special. Large, roundish, oblong, yellow, freestone, flesh yellow, quality best, productive, sure. A fine, late home and market peach. Originated and introduced by E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas. North China. September.

PALLAS—Medium, nearly round, greenish red dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the apex and base; flesh white, fine grained, with rich vinous aroma; quality excellent; freestone. Seedling of the Honey peach and ripens June 20th to 30th in Section D, where it succeeds best.

ROGERS—Special. A Texas seedling of Chinese Cling of great merit, succeeding over a wide range in Sections A and D certainly and perhaps in B and C. Large, creamy white with bright red in the sun, oblong pointed; flesh white, sweet, vinous; clingstone, very



Rogers—reduced.

vigorous and productive. North China with a suspicion of Honey blood. June 20 in Section A. Our introduction.

RAISIN CLING—Medium to large dull white splashed with red, flesh streaked with red; a splendid peach of the half Indian type. Spanish. August.

RINGGOLD, (Ringgold Mammoth, Wilkins)—Probably a seedling of Heath Cling, very large, lemon or light yellow, flesh clear white to the pit, sugary, rich and delicious; a good grower and abundant bearer. Persian. Suited to Sections A, B and C. September.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Large, roundish, skin and flesh yellow, freestone, flavor excellent. Persian. July—August.

RED CEYLON—Medium, dull greenish color, flesh blood red to the pit, very acid, excellent for cooking; a blood freestone peach, (termed Oriental Blood) well adapted to the far south, where it bears well. Ripe in June in Section D.

SNEED—Medium, roundish, creamy ground with carmine mottling, flesh white, juicy, semi-cling, of fair quality. Ripens a week or more earlier than Alexander, hardly so good a bearer. North China. Originated in West Tennessee. May to June.

STUMP, (Stump the World)—Large, round, slightly pointed, white with pink cheek, flesh white with pink next to pit; juicy, melting, vinous, sprightly, flavor best. Persian. July to August in Section A.

SAINT CLAIR—Special. Large, round, skin and flesh yellow, rich, sub-acid, sure and valuable. Introduced by us. North China.

SYLPHIDE—Very large, white with red cheek, flesh white and of fine quality. A seedling of Chinese Cling, than which it is more prolific and of better quality. North China. July 25th.

SALWAY—A large peach of English origin; yellow with brownish red cheek, flesh deep yellow, reddening at pit, of excellent flavor; an

PEACHES—Continued.

abundant bearer, often needing thinning for best results. A standard commercial peach in an important ripening period. Succeeds over a wide range. Persian. September in Section A.

STINSON'S OCTOBER CLING—Large, oblong, white with red cheek, of good flavor. One of the most profitable late peaches for the south. Persian. October in Section A.

SMOCK—Large, orange yellow mottled, rich red; flesh bright yellow, red at seed; free, quality good. North China. First part September in Section A.

TRIUMPH—Medium, dark yellow, overspread with bronze red, flesh yellow and of good flavor; semi-cling, very productive, bearing fruit when others fail. Being superseded by Arp Beauty and other better varieties of same ripening. Probably Persian and Spanish. June 10th.

THURBER—Large, white with red cheek, flesh white, juicy, rich, vinous, excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. North China. July.

VICTOR—Originated in Smith County, Texas. Earliest, medium, oblong, white distinctively splashed or covered with red, sprightly, vinous; tree vigorous and productive. Desirable on account of its earliness; semi-cling, North China, ten days earlier than Alexander. About May 15th to June 1st in Section A.

WADDELL—Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin greenish white nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone, very prolific. Grown largely in Georgia orchards for shipping. North China. June 20th to 30th in Section A.

WONDERFUL—Very large, deep yellow with carmine blush, flesh yellow, firm and good. A fine market freestone peach. Persian. July to August.

WEAVER CLING—Very large, yellow covered largely with red, flesh yellow, firm, of best quality; a heavy and regular bearer. Originated near Austin, Texas, and introduced by F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas. Probably a mixture of Persian and Spanish types. September.

WHEATLAND—Large, round, yellow shaded red, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, rich; a strong grower and prolific bearer. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, of which type it appears to be. A fine, large freestone. Persian. July.

WALDO—Medium, roundish oblong, highly colored, yellow, varying to dark red; flesh yellowish with red at the pit; juicy, melting sweet, a freestone of good quality, supposed to be a seedling of Peen-to crossed with Honey. Suited only to Section D. Ripe very early, with Alexander, June 1st.

YELLOW ST. JOHN, (Flietas)—Medium to large, orange yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich, good, freestone. Largely grown south for northern markets, but being superseded by newer varieties of same ripening. Persian. July 1st.

There are many new varieties of peaches, especially of Southern origin, that are very promising, which we have not space to offer. The list we have given includes the best for the various sections.

PLUMS.

A large group of the *Prunus Genera*, next in importance to the peach (see introductory remarks upon the peach), is indigenous in some of its many forms in most parts of the world, and has been subjected to great improvement by the arts of domestication, selection, hybridizing, etc., and form an important chapter in the evolution of native fruits. Many high authorities differ widely in the classification of the plum families, as they have come from their native habits, or have been crossed or recrossed either naturally or by the arts of the culturist. For our purposes, which are for practical utility in selection in planting rather than for expert consideration or discussion, we have adopted the following classifications, dealing largely with the plums of the United States, our classification being in line with many of the best up-to-date authorities on this subject.

First—*Prunus Chicasa*, (or *P. Augustifolia*)—The Chickasaw plums, which grow well in great variety throughout the Southern United States. Some noted domesticated varieties are, Lone Star, Eagle, McCartney, Arkansas Lombard, etc.

Second—*Prunus Americana*—The common wild plum of the North, extending westward to the Rocky Mountains and southward to Texas. Well adapted to the severe climates of the Western plains, Section C, and the upper Mississippi Valley. Not well suited to our Sections A and D. Of this group are Wyant, Hawkeye, Stoddard, Clyman, etc.

Third—*Prunus Hortulana*, or Wild Goose type of Chickasaw—Smoother and larger growth and foliage than *P. Chicasa*, blooms later as a rule. This is a mongrel type, from various crosses, doubtless between *P. Chicasa* and *P. Americana*, but holds a very important place among the cultivated plums for home and market over a wide range, in our Sections A and B, and even in Section D. To this group belong Wild Goose, Milton, Roulette, Whitaker, etc.

Fourth—Wayland Group of *P. Hortulana*—A strong grower with rank foliage, smooth, light colored twigs, very late in blooming and very prolific in bearing. Size and quality of fruit medium. Such are Golden Beauty, Crimson Beauty, Reagan, Irby's September, Wayland, Nimion and others.

Fifth—Miner Groups of *P. Hortulanana*—Of good growth of tree, distinct, late blooming, prolific, quality excellent. To these belong Forest Rose, Miner and others.

Sixth—*Prunus Triflora* or Japan—Native to China, introduced into the United States from Japan in 1870, generally adapted to the North and South, especially in our Sections A, B and D. A very important group comprising such staunch varieties as Red June, Botan, Burbank and others.

Seventh—The Hybrid Group—Our ever expanding vigor in developing great enterprises in all branches of our country's industry and stamping them American, has been signalized in the hybridization of plums, giving us a great list of varieties of many types, the infusion covering a great variety of combinations, resulting in a set of varieties "to the manor born" as it were. From this group, we may well look for our greatest achievements in plum culture. We have combined the best qualities of our hardy natives with the distinguished size, appearance and flavor of the foreign, even surpassing anything hitherto known. We select from the long list the cream of this class to place in our collection. Of this group are Six Weeks, Funk, America, Gonzales, and many others.

Eighth—Prunus Domestica, European Plums—Though mentioned last, these are by no means least in importance. The plum of history, originating perhaps in Asia, the common, old-time plum of Europe, some varieties coming from Russia, well suited to the far North, early introduced into the Northern United States, easily at home from Lake Michigan eastward and northward and on the Pacific slope, succeeding reasonably well in our Sections B and C and northward. Of this large and important group are Bradshaw, Green Gage, Lombard, Yellow Egg, the Damsons, and the Prunes in great variety, these last forming the principal fruit of commerce, both dried and in the natural state, in California and the Pacific slope, and successful in our Section C, the plains country of New Mexico and Texas. But none of the Domestica are suited to Sections A and D.

The above classes will answer our purposes for this work. There are many more groups. *Prunus Cerasifera* or Myrabolan, *Prunus Simonii* or Apricot Plum, the Nigra group of the far North, the Marianna group, the Maritima group or Beach-Plum, the Watsonii group or Sand Plum, and others.

The plum is easily grown, adapts itself to widely varying conditions, and will succeed, in some of its forms, anywhere that trees will grow. We advise their liberal planting both for home use and market.

Abbreviations: Ch. for Chickasaw; Am. for Americana; W. G. for Wild Goose type of Hortulana; W. for Wayland group of Hortulana; M. for Miner group; Jap. for Triflora or Japan group; Dom. for P. Domestica; Hyb. for Hybrid; X means "crossed with," example, Ch. X Jap. means Chickasaw crossed with Japan.

See cultural directions elsewhere.

PRICES OF LEADING VARIETIES:

2 to 3 ft. trees sold not less than 10 of each variety.

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
Extra Large	\$0.75	\$ 7.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.50	5.00	\$30.00	\$250.00
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.35	3.00	20.00	175.00
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	...	....	15.00	125.00

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
Extra Large	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.60	6.00	35.00	300.00
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.50	5.00	30.00	200.00
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	...	....	20.00	150.00

VARIETIES.

AMERICA, (Ch. X Jap.)—A production of Botan and Robinson. Medium to large, globular, yellow, changing to red, cling; tree very vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of Burbank's best productions. July,

ARK LOMBARD, (Ch.)—Medium, round, pink color, tree vigorous, very productive, a good all purpose plum.

APPLE, (Ch. X Jap.)—Large, round to oblate, deep reddish purple, shaped like an apple; foliage large, clean and healthy, tree vigorous and spreading.

pointed, yellow ground, overspread more or less with bright red; cling, best quality. Tree vigorous, very productive, a straggling grower, The best known, and one of the most popular of the Japan group. June 15th to 25th.

BURBANK, (Jap.)—Large, often heart shaped, greenish-yellow ground, suffused with purplish red, flesh yellow, cling, good; tree vigorous, very productive a straggling grower, regular and abundant bearer. Very popular.

BRADSHAW, (Dom. or European)—Large reddish purple, juicy and pleasant, adheres partially to the pit. July. Suited to sections B and C, westward.

CHABOT, (Identical with Hytankio, Douglas, Bailey, Yellow Japan) (Jap.)—Large, round, inclining to conical, entirely covered with red when fully ripe, quality good; tree upright, shapely. prolific. Ten days later than Botan. July 1st to 10th in Sec. A.

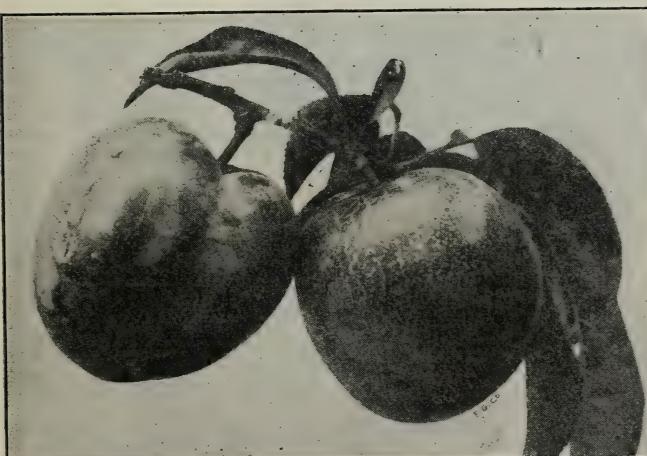
CRIMSON BEAUTY, (W.)—Medium, roundish, brilliant crimson, flesh yellow, buttery, excellent; tree vigorous, healthy with luxuriant, broad leaves, and an abundant bearer. July to August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP, (Dom.)—Large, light yellow, flesh sweet and delicious; tree vigorous and prolific. September. Suited to Sections B and C.

CHALCO, (Jap.)—Large, flattish, red, fine quality. June to July.

CLIMAX, (Hyb. Botan X Simonii)—Very large, dark red, freestone when ripe, flavor excellent. Tree a heavy bearer, but a weak grower and liable to disease. We do not advise planting it in Section A. June.

DORIS, (Hyb. probably Jap. X Myrabolan)—Similar in size and color to Botan some darker; earlier than Botan and rots less. Tree a very fine grower and an early bloomer. June.



Burbank—Reduced half.

BARTLETT, (Delaware X Simonii)—Medium, round, yellow mottled purplish red, flesh yellow with something of a Bartlett pear flavor, good. Tree a beautiful, upright grower. July in Section A.

BOTAN, ABUNDANCE, (Jap.)—Large, round to ovoid, (egg-shaped), sometimes slightly

PLUMS—Continued

EAGLE, (Ch.)—Medium, round, yellow, covered with bright carmine, juicy, ex-
home and market. Tree vigorous, prolific and
sure. Introduced by Baker Bros. of Ft. Worth,
Texas. Considered a profitable plum for this
section and worthy of general planting in the
Southwest.

EXCELSIOR, (Hyb. Kelsey Jap. X. Ch.)—
Fruit medium to large, nearly round, bright
red with decided bloom, flesh yellowish, qual-
ity fine. Tree a rapid grower and a heavy
and annual bearer. Originated by G. L. Taber
of Florida, and especially recommended for the
Gulf Coast country, our Section D. June.

FUNK, (Hyb. Botan X Ch.)—Fruit above
medium, heart shaped, bright red, cling; ex-
tra good quality for so early ripening, and
comparatively free from rot and curculio. Tree
vigorous, upright, healthy and prolific. Ripens
with Six Weeks, May 20th to 25, at Sherman,
Texas.

FRENCH PRUNE, (Petite Prune d'Agen)
(Dom)—Medium, ovate, violet purple, sweet,
rich and sugary. Very productive. Prune
growing and drying is the most important in-
dustry in California, and the French Prune is
more extensively planted than any other. Au-
gust to September.

GONZALES, (Hyb. supposed to be Jap. X
W. G.)—Large, globular, a brilliant red color,
exceedingly attractive, a good shipper; tree a
good grower and an enormous bearer, rather
susceptible to disease, needs good husbanding.

purple with bloom, flesh yellowish, buttery,
good.

HYTANKIO, See Chabot.

HOLLAND, (Hyb. Kelsey X Lone Star)—
Medium to large, yellow thinly overspread and
flecked with pale red, pit small, cling. Tree a
rapid grower and good bearer. Quality fine.
July.

HAWKEYE, (Am.)—Large, roundish, oblong,
purplish red, cling, quality good. Tree a strong
grower and good bearer. Well adapted to
Sections B and C. July and August.

IRBY'S SEPTEMBER, (W.)—Medium, round,
deep red, very prolific, very late. August and
September.

KERR, (Jap.)—Medium, conical, pointed,
bright yellow cling. Introduced by J. W. Kerr
of Denton, Md., an authority on plum growing.
June.

KELSEY, (Jap.)—Large, heart-shaped, yel-
low with red cheek, tree vigorous and pro-
ductive. Being superceded by later introduc-
tions. July to August.

LOMBARD, (Dom.)—Medium, roundish oval,
violet red, juicy, pleasant and good, cling. Tree
vigorous and prolific. Valuable for home and
market. Suited to Section B northward, and
Section C and westward. July.

LONE STAR, (Ch.)—A pure native Chicka-
saw introduced by us many years ago. Large,
round, oblong, red, cling, of excellent quality.
Tree vigorous and productive. Drooping in
habit. June.

McCARTNEY,
(Ch)—Special. Me-
dium to large,
roundish oblate,
pure yellow, of ex-
cellent Chickasaw
quality, ripe a week
after Six Weeks in
May.

MILTON (W. G.
group of Hortulana)—
Large, round ob-
long, deep red, cling,
the earliest of the
group, a valuable
and profitable home
and market variety.
Tree very vigorous,
a late bloomer, ex-
tremely productive
and quite distinct.
Very probably is
W. G. X Americana.
June.

MINER (Mine r
group of Hortulana)—
Medium to large,
round, clouded and
shaded red with
bloom, quality ex-
cellent. Tree vig-
orous, symmetrical,
productive, blooms

very late, hence sure. This variety has been
erroneously handled under the name of Weaver
in this section. July.

NORMAND, (Jap.)—Large, heart-shaped,
golden yellow, meaty, firm, sweet, of good
flavor, small pit, nearly free. Tree a good
grower of good shape, and a heavy bearer.
Ripe just after Botan. June-July.

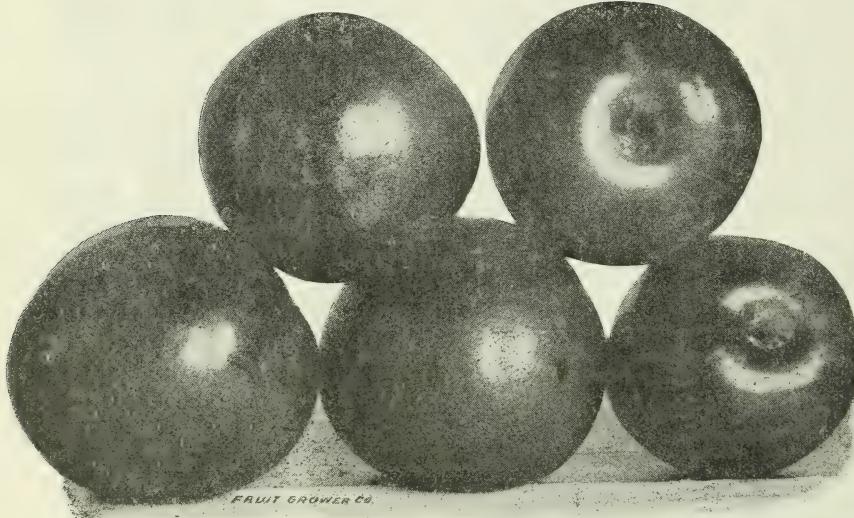
NIMON, (Way. group of Hor.)—Medium,
ovate, red, cling, vigorous, productive, originat-
ed at Denison, Texas. August.

PARSONS, (Am.)—Medium, round, dark red,
ovate, red, cling, vigorous, productive. July-August.

POTTAWOTAMY, (Ch.)—Medium, oblong,
ping, tree very vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

PISSARDII—See Flowering Shrubs.

RED JUNE, (Red Negate) (Jap.)—Above
medium to large, conical, pointed, deep red,



Gonzales—Reduced half.

Originated near Gonzales, Texas, and introduced by F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas. June 20th to 30th in Section A.

GOLDEN BEAUTY, (W.)—Medium, round, golden yellow when ripe, quality good; tree reasonably vigorous, generally stunted by its heavy crops of fruit, the limbs being completely covered. Ripens very late, August and September.

GREEN GAGE, (Dom.)—Medium, round, yellowish green, flesh pale green, melting and juicy, freestone, one of the best flavored plums. Adapted to Sections B, C and northward, eastward and westward. July.

GUII (Dom.)—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse, sweet, pleasant, suited to sections B, C, and westward. August—September.

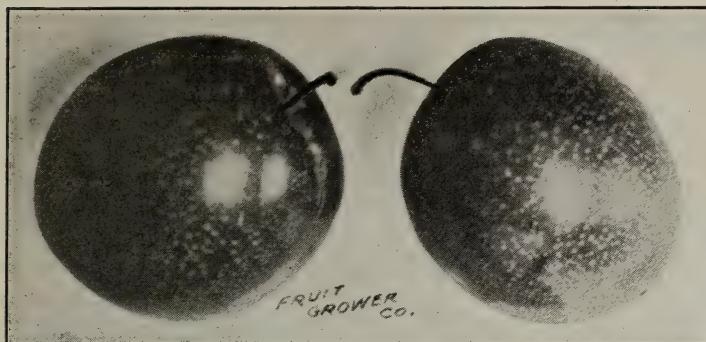
GERMAN PRUNE, (Dom.)—Medium, dark

PLUMS—Continued.

cling; tree a good grower and heavy bearer, but variable. Ripe between Six Weeks and Botan. June 1st in Section A.

ROBINSON, (Ch. or W. G.)—Medium, bright red, of good quality; tree a good grower and heavy bearer. July.

REAGAN, SPECIAL, (W.)—Large, roundish, oblate, deep red, flesh yellow, meaty, juicy, rich, delicious, peculiarly adapted to home and



MILTON—Reduced

market use. Tree vigorous, shapely, reasonably late blooming, and productive. Shows evidences of a cross between the Wayland and Americana groups. The best plum of its season, coming late enough to be handled after the heated term is over, when there is a good demand. Named for the late Hon. John H. Reagan. Trade marked and introduced us. September-October.

SIX WEEKS, (Jap. X Ch.)—Special. Trade marked and introduced by us. Large, oblong, brilliant red, flesh pink, seed small; ripe May 20th to June 1st; the earliest market and family plum; well tested. This is a hybrid, seed of Botan, crossed or pollinated with an early Chickasaw, and combines the fine size and appearance of the Japan with the healthfulness, vigor and prolificness of the native. The tree is vigorous, upright, and rapid in growth; it resembles the native more than the Japan. The fruit is remarkably free from curculio, is handsome and striking in any market. This is a fine family and commercial plum. We have many flattering testimonials from most authoritative sources concerning the Six Weeks Plum. Price, any size, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

ROULETTE, (W. G.)—Large, oblong, red on yellow ground, covered with white dots, similar to, but ripens just after Wild Goose. July.

SHIRO, (Hyb.)—Thought to be a combination of Robinson, Myrabolan and Wickson. Medium, roundish, light, transparent yellow, cling, creamy, juicy, and of a most delicate and delightsome flavor. Rather tender for long shipment. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer. Between Six Weeks and Botan. May-June.

SATSUMA, (Jap.)—Large, dingy red, flesh blood red, firm, vinous, acid, excellent. Tree strong, vigorous, prolific. July.

SULTAN, (Jap.)—Special. Large, purplish red, flesh highest quality, the best of the red fleshed plums. Originated by Mr. Burbank. July.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON, (Dom.)—Medium, dark purple, vigorous and productive, an old

favorite preserving plum. Suited to Sections B and C.

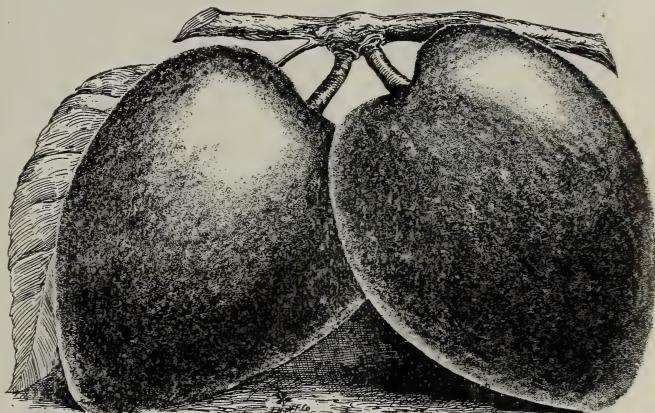
SILVER PRUNE, (Dom.)—Seedling of Coe's Golden Drop. Large, creamy white, vigorous and productive. Excellent for drying in Section C and on the Pacific slope. August-September.

TRAGEDY PRUNE (Dom.)—Originated and grown largely in California; large, elongated, dark purple, flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, and parts readily from the seed. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. July in Section C and westward.

TERRELL, (Hyb. Jap. X Ch.)—Special. Originated in Hastings, Fla., introduced by G. L. Taber, the best coast-wise authority, and pronounced by him the finest plum for the coast country. A seedling of Excelsior. Large, roundish with blunt point, flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, with enough acid, juicy, flavor excellent. June.

WOOTON, (W. G.)—Introduced in 1876 by the elder A. M. Ramsey, of Burnett County, Texas, now deceased. Similar in ripening and more productive. It has found favor from Maryland to California, and even on the coast of Texas. June.

WILD GOOSE, (W. G. group of Hor.)—Medium, roundish oblong, red on yellow ground, quality good. Should be planted near other



Six Weeks.

plums for sufficient pollination. Well known. June.

WAYLAND, (W.)—Medium, round oblong, bright pinkish red, cling, of good quality. Tree very vigorous and prolific. Aug.-Sept.

WAUGH, (Hyb. Chabot X Wayland)—Special. Large as Chabot, shaped like Wayland, red changing to dark purple when fully ripe; flesh a rich yellow, excellent in quality and flavor, pit small, semi-cling. Tree a vigorous grower, rather upright. Introduced and classed best by the plum specialist, J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md. July 25th to 30th.

WICKSON, (Hyb. Jap. X Simoni)—Large, slightly heart-shaped, yellow covered with red; flesh yellow, melting and good. Rather inclined to rot in damp sections. Tree very upright, vigorous and prolific. July.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is a delicious fruit of the *Prunus* genera, somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, good grower, adapting itself to various stocks notably the peach. Is grown in California, as a very important commercial resource, and more or less grown in our Sections A, B and C, for home use and market, though its early blooming characteristics render the crop uncertain, hence should be planted on high ground to avoid spring frosts. Very desirable for its luscious, highly flavored fruit, as well as for the luxuriant, fine appearance of the tree. A very appropriate tree for the back yard.

While perhaps all our apricots originated in China or Japan, we are accustomed to accredit them European or American, such as Hemskirk, Moorpark, Royal, Early Golden, etc., or of the Russian such as Alexander, Gibb, Budd, Alexis, Nicholas, Catherine. There is a Japan type, Bur-gourne is a specimen, but they are not at all desirable for fruiting. The first mentioned type are most important. Prices of Apricot trees:

	Each	Dozen	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.50	15.00

VARIETIES.

ALEXANDER—A Russian variety, small, yellow, very early bloomer, of good quality.

BUDD—Russian, medium, yellow, good.

CLUSTER—Originated from Russian seed, and introduced by F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas, and recommended by him as a sure and prolific bearer. Medium, golden yellow, of excellent flavor. May-June. 50c each.

EARLY MAY—From seed of Russian planted by E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas; very early; yellow free stone, rich, juicy, of excellent flavor. May. 50c each.

EARLY GOLDEN—Medium, pale orange, flavor excellent. Tree vigorous and prolific. June.

HEMSKIRK—Of English origin, resembles Moorpark, but ripens earlier; a regular and

prolific bearer. Fruit, large roundish, somewhat flattened, flesh bright orange, tender with a rich, plum-like flavor; grown largely in California and the Pacific slope. June. Price, 50c each.

LAMPASAS—Of Texas origin; large, round, yellow with red cheek. Quality good.

MOORPARK—Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific. June.

ROYAL—European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

CHERRIES.

Our cultivated cherries are said to have sprung from two European species, *Prunus Cerasus*, from which have come our sour cherries, the Morellas (dark colored), and Amarellas (light colored), and *Prunus Avium*, from which have come our sweet cherries the Mazzards, Hearts, Bigarreaus and the Dukes.

The sweet cherries are cultivated largely commercially in the Pacific slope, notably in California, and in the northeastern part of the United States where they attain great perfection, and with reasonable success throughout the northern part of the United States, and in our Sections B and C, but those of our Sections A and D must forego largely this favorite luxury as a home product, being too far south for successful fruiting. The sour cherries, however, are more successful further south, so that each home in the Southwest may include the delightsome Morellas and Dukes at least in their collection of trees. Plant trees fifteen feet apart and near the house.

Prices, except as noted: 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

VARIETIES.

BALDWIN, (Morello)—Originated in Kansas; round red, of good flavor, suited to the Southwest.

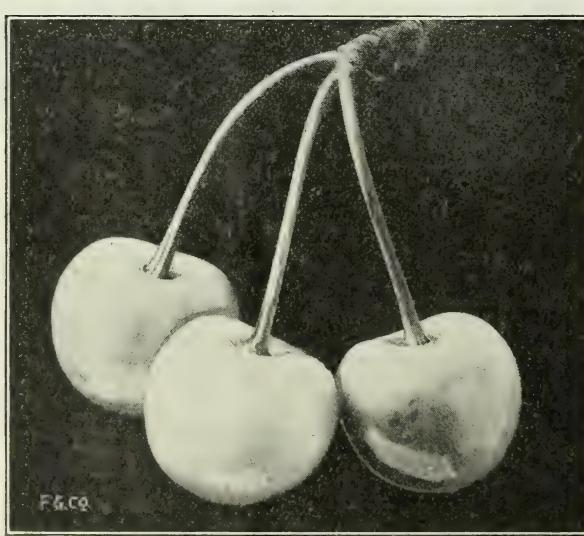
BLACK TARTARIAN—The most valuable Heart cherry, large dark red or black, flesh purplish, very juicy and sweet, very vigorous, hardy and productive. Early.

EARLY RICHMOND, (Morello or Amarelle)—Medium, flattened, light pink. Tree vigorous, spreading; early. May.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium, roundish, dark red, flesh and juice dark, acid. Tree dwarfish and productive. Ten days later than Early Richmond.

GOV. WOOD, (Heart)—Large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, soft, very good. Tree vigorous, with rank, broad foliage, very productive. Suited to Sections B, C, northward and westward.

MONTMORENCY, (Morello)—Large, round flattened, light red, flesh very light colored, moderately acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive; two weeks later than Early Richmond. June 1st.



New Century—Reduced one-half.

CHERRIES—Continued.

NEW CENTURY—Thought to be a combination of the Morello and Duke types; originated in Grayson County, Texas, where the original has fruited very successfully for a number of years. Our new orchards of same are just coming into bearing, and are very promising. We believe this a valuable acquisition in cherry growing in the Southwest. Fruit medium to large, light red, of good quality. Tree is of the Duke type, strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from the mildew, which affects the Morellas. Price, 75c each, \$9.00 per dozen, \$50.00 per 100.

NAPOLEON or ROYAL ANN, (Bigarreau)—Largest size, pale yellow dotted and spotted with red, and with red cheek, firm, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer. Very popular on the Pacific slope. Suited to Sections B and C westward.

OSTHEIM, (Morello)—Medium, dark red, roundish, flesh dark, tender, mild. Tree a slender, spreading grower, hardy and productive. May-June in Section A.

VLADIMIR, (Morello)—From Russia; medium, light red, good. Tree very dwarfish, an abundant bearer.

WRAGG, (Morello)—Medium, dark purplish red, fine quality; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Introduced by John Wragg of Iowa.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF, (Prunus Besseyi)—Native Sand or Dwarf cherry, comes to us from the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado. In fruiting it, we have found it a shrub that produces a mass of white flowers, and matures, when not killed by late frosts, a heavy crop of black cherries of rather poor quality. Recommended as an ornamental novelty. 75c each, \$9.00 per dozen.

THE APPLE, (*Pyrus Malus*)

Our Block of Half Million Apple and Pear Trees.

Native of Asia and adjacent Europe, cultivated from time immemorial, now widely distributed and grown in every temperate climate, the most important pomological fruit. The "prairie states crab," a native of North America, is probably identical with *Pyrus Malus* of the Orient. From these foundations have evolved our present, magnificent collection of apples, as herein described, which are well adapted to a wide range of pomological conditions. (See "Division of Fruits Belts," "Cultural Observations," and "Marketing," elsewhere herein.)

PRICES OF LEADING VARIETIES OF APPLES.

(Except Where Otherwise Noted.)

2 to 3 ft. trees sold not less than 20 of a kind.

	Each	Dozen	100	1000
Extra Large	\$0.50	\$ 5.00	\$30.00	\$200.00
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.35	3.50	25.00	135.00
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.20	2.00	12.50	75.00
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	...	...	8.00	50.00

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

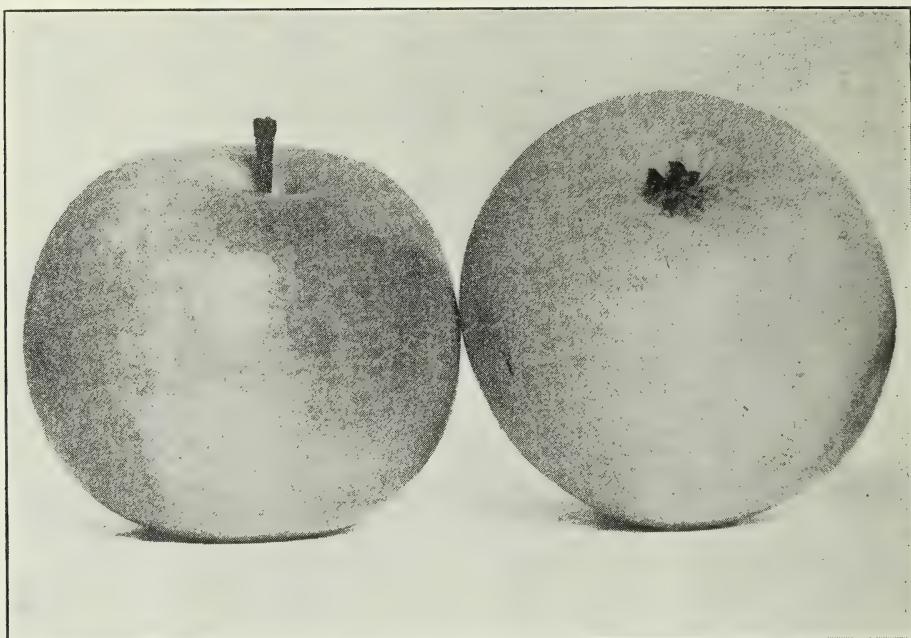
	Each	Dozen	100	1000
Extra Large	\$0.75	\$ 7.00	\$30.00	\$300.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.00	30.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	....	....	15.00	75.00

VARIETIES.

ASTRACHAN, RED—Medium, flat, deep crimson, occasionally greenish yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, flavor quite acid, rich; very productive. June.

BENONI—Vigorous, erect, prolific; fruit medium, roundish, deep yellow ground, striped with crimson, dotted with white specks; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, vinous, very good. Profitable in the second ripening, about July in North Texas.

covered with red, oblong; flesh white; tree vigorous and productive, carrying its fruit well through the warm, dry summers of the Southwest, and keeping well when properly handled. Ben Davis has received severe criticisms from the people of the Ozark sections and northward, owing to its comparatively poor quality. An interesting fact brought out at the St. Louis Exposition is that the Southwestern Ben Davis is of much superior quality to those



Yellow Transparent—Reduced.

BLEDSOE—Special. Originated and grown extensively for many years by Judge Bledsoe, formerly of Sherman, and orchardist of note, and introduced by us eighteen years ago. It has proved to be an apple of great merit for the Southwest, and later, over a wide range, especially so in the high, western plateau, or Section C. It is large, roundish oval, sometimes angular, greenish striped and splashed with red; flesh white, sub-acid, good. Tree very vigorous and prolific. August and later.

BUCKINGHAM — From North Carolina. Large, greenish yellow half-covered with red, rich, good; tree vigorous and reliable. Sept.

BECKER—Special. A very fine, very prolific apple, originated in Colorado County, Texas, and finely suited to Southwest Texas. W. A. Yates says it is the best apple for South Texas, Section D and southern part of Section A.

BELLFLOWER—Large, oblong, yellow with occasional blush in the sun. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree vigorous, not so reliable as to bearing as desired. Aug.-Sept.

BEN DAVIS—An old, universally standard variety, medium to large, yellowish, largely

grown further north, the Texas Ben Davis being awarded the Gold Medal on this variety. In Section A they should be picked in September and placed in cold storage for two or three months at a temperature of 30 to 32 degrees, or in cool cellar, thereby greatly improving the quality, and finding a profitable market.

BEITIGHEIMER—A valuable German variety, very large, roundish conical, pale cream colored ground with red; flesh firm, white, brisk, sub-acid; very strong upright grower and heavy bearer. Profitable in Sections B and C.

BALDWIN—Large, rounded, deep bright red, very productive, fine flavor, an old standard favorite, especially of the Northeast, and in Sections B and C, where it is a fine keeper and seller. Not successful in Section A.

CAPITOLA—Originated and introduced by A. S. Bassett of Gainesville, Texas. A seedling of largest size, handsome appearance, and fine flavor. Ripens with Ben Davis.

CARTER'S BLUE—Large, oblong, bluish ground, splashed with red, flesh white, quality good. Vigorous upright tree. Southern Section A. August.

APPLES—Continued.

COLE'S QUINCE—Medium, roundish, conical angular or ribbed, pale yellow with occasional faint blush, flesh yellow tender, aromatic, sub-acid, finest for cooking green or ripe, and fine for eating. Very desirable. Of the second ripening. June to July.

DOYLE—Of East Texas origin, where it is very popular. Large, striped, excellent, prolific. Section A. August.

DIXIE—Special. This beautiful, yellow apple originated from seed of some fine apples from Kentucky, planted by Mrs. Emilie Burge of Ector, Texas, in her garden in 1898, and has continued to bear regular crops of fine apples since the tree was four years old. Tree vigorous and upright; the fruit is a beautiful, clear yellow, round, smooth, fine sub-acid flavor, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. Ripe about with Benoni, about two weeks after Red June. The best yellow apple for the home or market orchard, of the second ripening. Trade marked and introduced by us.

ESOPUS SPITZENBURGH—Large, oblong, yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red. Flesh, yellow juicy, with a delicious sub-acid flavor. Tree a straggling grower when young, but in bearing carries a good crop to maturity without dropping. September in Section A.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium, bright straw color, tender, sub-acid; fine dessert and cooking apple. Must be handled very carefully for market. June in Section A.

ETRIS—An Arkansas apple, a seedling of and similar to Ben Davis, but of higher color and better quality. Same ripening.

FALL PIPPIN—An American seedling, an old favorite. Rather variable in its adaptations, is largely grown in Section B, western part, not largely planted in Section A. It is roundish, conical, flattened at ends, greenish yellow, deepening to rich yellow with blush in sun; flesh creamy, tender, sub-acid, aromatic. October to December in Section B.

FAMEUSE, (Snow Apple)—Of Canadian origin, well adapted to Sections B and C and northward. Yellowish overspread with dark rich red, medium, roundish flattened; flesh white. Tree medium, very productive. October to January in northern sections.

FANNY—New, early, medium to large, red, showy, excellent for table and market. Vigorous, productive. July in Section A.

FINK—A favorite late keeping apple in East Texas.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange, tender and crisp with a highly aromatic flavor. Tree very vigorous; successful especially in Section A, also in Sections B and C.

GANO—Large, roundish, oblong; very similar in every respect to Ben Davis, but of a rich red color. Being largely planted in the Southwest in commercial orchards.

GRIME'S GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, yellow with russet dots; flesh yellowish, mildly sub-acid, good flavor. Tree a good grower and annual bearer and late keeper.

HORSE—A popular Southern apple, large, oblong, yellow, fine for cooking and drying.

HUBBARD—East Texas growers claim to have originated this apple, and it is highly esteemed by those who know it best. Very similar to G. G. Pippin. Very valuable.

HUNTSMAN—Originated in Missouri. Large, golden yellow, red cheeked, nearly sweet, fine flavor, aromatic. One of the best market apples. Tree vigorous, healthy and moderately productive. October to January in Sections B and C and northward.

INDIAHOMA—Special. A magnificent red apple originating in the Indian Territory. Large, oblong, of excellent appearance and flavor, well adapted to Southwestern planting;

a fine market apple. Trade marked and introduced by us. July.

JONATHAN—Of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. In Section A should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

KINNARD'S CHOICE—Strong, spreading tree; very prolific; roundish oblate, deep red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, crisp, and of fine flavor. The best of the Winesap seedlings; a superb Southern winter apple. September to December in Section A.

LIEVLAND—Special. The earliest of our good apples; begins ripening earlier than Yellow Transparent, but continues longer. Beautifully striped, showy, medium size, of high quality, and keeps better than the other early apples. It originated in Lievland Province, Russia, hence the name. Very valuable and justly popular.

LINCOLN—A native of Southwest Texas, introduced by G. Onderdonk of Victoria, Texas. Medium to large, pale green half covered with red; flesh cream and of excellent flavor; tree vigorous and prolific; a treasure for Section D and south part of Section A.

LAWVER—Large, roundish, bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, mildly sub-acid; tree vigorous, thriving well in warm, dry sections; a fine, showy keeper.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, (Arkansas)—Large to very large, flattened conical, yellow shaded red; flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, rich, very good; tree vigorous and productive when in full bearing age. A seedling of Winesap succeeding over a wide range. September to December in Section A.

MINKLER—Medium, roundish conical, dull grayish red of good quality; a good keeper; tree a good bearer. October to January in Sections B and C.

MRS. BRYAN—From Georgia. Large, greenish striped, ripening in August. This should not be confounded with the new red apple, San Jacinto, as was the case when first introduced.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—A great favorite in Sections A, B and C. Medium, roundish, slightly conical, yellowish striped and splashed with red, covered with grayish bloom and sprinkled with dots; tender and good. Tree a very young and very abundant bearer. Should be thinned. A splendid commercial apple. October to November in Sections B and C. Should be stored in August and September in Section A.

NORTHERN SPY—Originated in New York State. Large, round, greenish yellow, striped purplish red, of medium quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous, resisting disease. Valuable for double working to make stocks for weaker growing varieties. October to January in Sections B and C, and northward.

OLDENBURGH, (Duchess of)—A beautiful Russian apple, large, streaked with red, juicy with rich sub-acid flavor, vigorous and productive. June in Section A.

RED JUNE—Medium, oblong, deep red; flesh white, crisp, excellent. One of the best early apples for table and market. June in Section A.

RAMBO—A Delaware apple that succeeds almost universally. Medium, roundish flattened, sometimes ribbed or angular; yellowish marbled and streaked with red and yellow, with rough spots, tender, sprightly, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive. August in Section A.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish flattened,

APPLES—Continued.

yellow ground, mostly bright red, mild, good, a good grower and an early bearer. August to September in Section A.

RED LIMBERTWIG—Medium, yellow shaded dull crimson; tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor. Very late.

RUTLEDGE—Originated in Williamson County, Texas. Large, handsome, highly striped, fine quality. Ripens just after Ben Davis, a great acquisition for Section D and A. September to December.

SAN JACINTO—Special. Like an enormously large Red June apple, of which it appears to be a seedling, coming in just as the Red June goes out. Tree vigorous and prolific, very productive. A variety of the highest merit both for table and market. Fruit remains on tree remarkably well, and a fine keeper for an early apple. A splendid new apple. July.

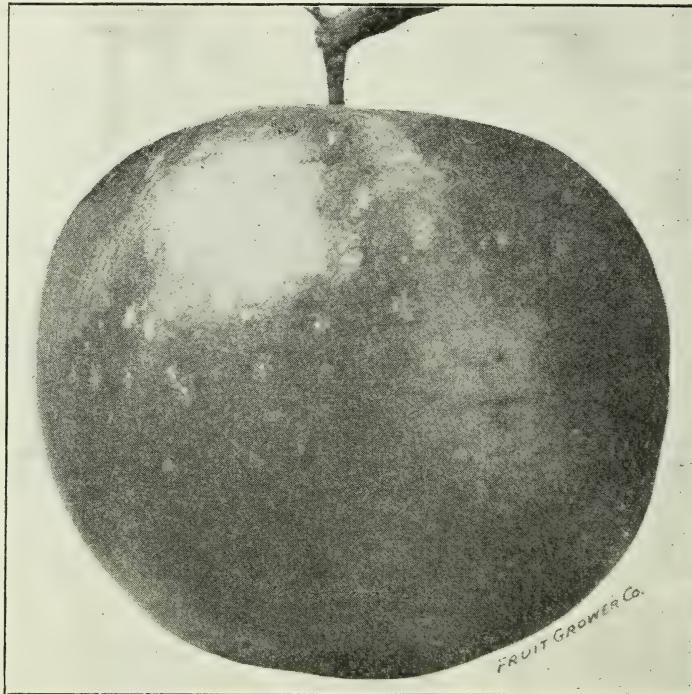
SUMMER QUEEN—Large, conical, yellow ground with bright red stripes; good table and market apple. July.

TIOGA ALL SUMMER—This remarkable apple tree was found near Tioga, Texas, and has become noted, not only for its superior fruit, but also for its habit of long continuous ripening, over two months, there being fruit on the tree of different stages of maturing at the same time. The fruit is oblong, large, of a beautiful orange, overspread with red; excellent quality, quite an acquisition for the family garden. June to September. Trademarked and introduced by us. Price, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 dozen, \$50.00 per 100.

TWENTY OUNCE—Large and showy, of medium flavor; flesh coarse grained, brisk, sub-acid. August in Section A.

TEXAS RED—Of East Texas origin and most highly esteemed in that section. Large, striped, a valuable keeping apple in Section A.

TERRY (or Terry's Winter)—Special. From Georgia; medium, roundish, tapering to the eye, pale yellow, overspread with rich red and russet. Mr. Stringfellow of Lampasas, Central



Tioga

SUMMER PEARMAIN—Roundish oblong, sometimes angular, variable in size and form, red streaked and dotted with grayish yellow; sub-acid, best. Especially fine for home use; tender for market. July in Section A.

SHIRLEY—A Texan of the Red River Valley. Vigorous, prolific, medium, striped; a fine southern keeper. In form and color very much like York Imperial. September to January in Sections A and D.

SHOCKLEY—Below medium, roundish conical, pale yellow, overspread with red; medium quality; tree vigorous, upright, abundant, holding its fruit well. September to January in Section A.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, roundish ovate, pale greenish yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, sweet. Table and market. July to August in Section A.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—A seedling of Winesap, and claimed to be superior, but much like its parent. Late.

Texas, has kept them till June of the following year. Evidently a very profitable keeper for Sections A and D.

TEXAS KING—Large, roundish ovate, yellowish splashed and striped red, juicy, crisp, vinous, sub-acid, very vigorous and productive. This has proven a very profitable apple in the Red River belt. July to August in Section A.

TULL—Special. Large, oblate conical, smooth, yellow, tender and good. June.

WETSEL—Special. Large, round, greenish; flesh yellow, firm, good. Tree erect, vigorous, prolific. Originated on, and suited to the blackland district of Texas. August to September in Section A.

WARREN—A Winesap seedling originating in East Texas; a favorite among southern orchardists. Large, roundish oblong, deep red; sub-acid, vinous, finely flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. September to January in Section A.

WINESAP—An old established favorite, orig-

APPLES—Continued.

inated in New Jersey; one of the best throughout the Southwest; and is the parent of many other valuable southwestern varieties. Medium, ovate conical, flattened at base, sometimes roundish conical; color grown south, dark red with patches of light yellow at base, often with russet about the stem; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, sub-acid, vinous; a good keeper; tree hardy, vigorous, an early and productive bearer. September to January in Section A; a month later in Sections B and C.

WOLF RIVER—Of largest size, handsome, red on yellow ground; flesh whitish and of good flavor. October to January in Sections B and C.

WILLOW TWIG—Medium to large, roundish, dull yellow striped, splashed or mottled with light and dark red; a good bearer, a great

keeper and a standard of excellence. October to April in Sections B and C.

WEALTHY—Medium, oblate, smooth, light yellow, shaded red in sun; flesh white, juicy, tender, slightly sub-acid; vigorous and productive. August in Section A.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian origin. Medium, light yellow, waxy, beautiful; mild, sub-acid, crisp, fragrant; tree a moderate grower should be worked on strong, vigorous stocks. Very popular as a table and market apple. June in Section A.

YORK IMPERIAL—From York County, Pa. Succeeds well in the Southwest. Medium, roundish oval, irregular, sometimes angular, greenish yellow ground with grayish red and in the sun dull crimson; flavor pleasant and agreeably saccharine, good. September to January in Section A.

CRAB APPLES.

Our improved Crab Apples bear early and regularly. Excellent for preserves, jellies and desserts, bringing the highest price in the markets.

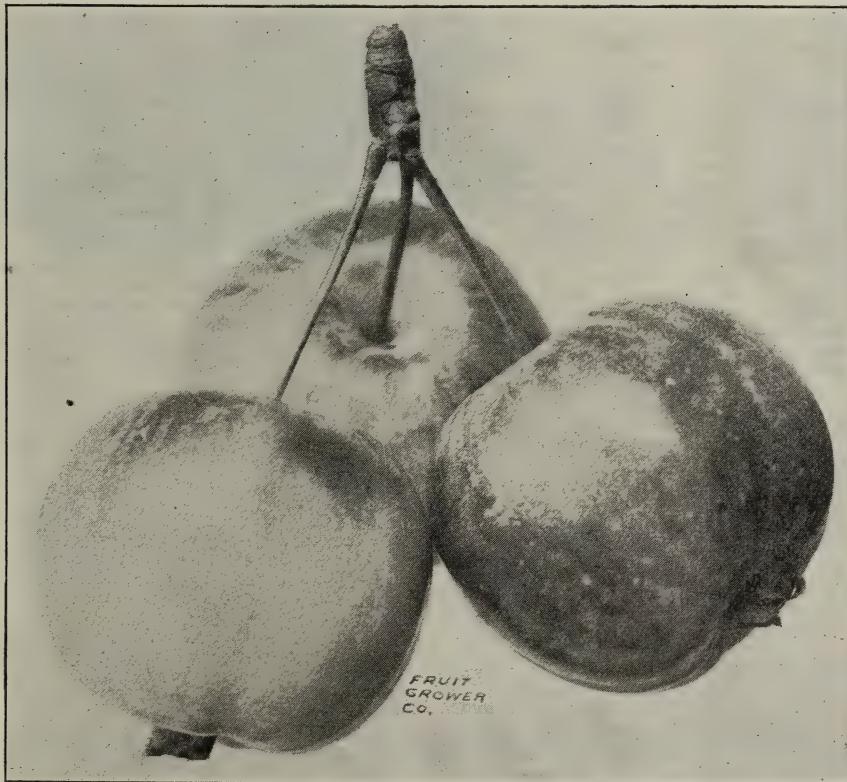
Crab Apples are usually only about one-fourth to one-third as large as other apples. The sizes we give, therefore, are only with reference to Crabs and not to standard apples. Prices are the same as for other apple trees.

VARIETIES.

FLORENCE—Dwarfish, immensely productive; fruit flat, roundish, tender, acid; cream splashed bright red. July in Section A.

son, in clusters; very acid. August in Section A.

MARTHA—Special. From seed of Olden-



Transcendent Crab

GEN. GRANT—Large, red to dark red; flesh white, tender, mildly sub-acid; tree vigorous, upright, one of the best crabs. September here.

burgh; a rapid, stiff grower, fine tree and great bearer; bright, glossy yellow, slightly tinted red; mild, clear, tart, fine for cooking, or eating out of hand. August to September in Section A.

HYSLOP—Large size, beautiful dark crim-

CRAB APPLES—Continued.

QUAKER BEAUTY—Tree a rough, vigorous grower. A fine crab apple.

RED SIBERIAN—Small, oblong, yellowish and red. August in Section A.

TRANSCENDANT—A strong grower and prolific bearer; fruit large, with yellow ground,

beautifully striped and tinted with light red; mild, sub-acid, excellent. July to August in Section A.

WHITNEY—Very large, yellowish, striped red, mild, fine flavor; tree vigorous, upright and productive. August in Section A.

PEARS—Standard.

The cultivated pears as known in North America are derived from two distinct sources, the European (*Pyrus Communis*) and the Oriental or Chinese or Sand Pear (*Pyrus Sinensis*). Those of the European stock thrive particularly well in the Northeastern United States as far west as the Great Lakes, also on the Pacific slope, and in all that elevated western plateau from California to and east of the Rockies, including the western plains of New Mexico and Texas, denominated Sec. C. The humidity of the lower southern and interior basins causing blight in the European pears is against them to some extent. Yet no home can afford to miss them entirely. The Duchess D. Angouleme doing remarkably well in the South.

Fifty or sixty years ago, the Chinese Sand Pear was introduced, which attracted little attention until hybridization with the European varieties produced a race of mongrel varieties, some of which have proven wonderfully successful, especially in the South. Among these are, LeConte, Kieffer, Garber, Magnolia, Smith and other hybrids.

The old adage, "Who plants pears, plants for his heirs," is no longer applicable. The new pears now offered bear quite young, in three to five years. No home or orchard is complete without them, the tree is highly ornamental, and there is no fruit so profitable as a commercial venture. Fruit should be gathered hard, boxed and ripened in cellar or cool room. The pear thrives best on a sandy loam, underlaid with clay, but adapts itself to widely varying soils and conditions.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
Extra Large	\$ 0.75	\$ 7.00	\$50.00	\$300.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.....
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00	20.00	\$175.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.....	.....	15.00	100.00

VARIETIES.

ALAMO—Medium, yellow with bronze cheek, ripens well on or off the tree, mild, sweet, fine grained, a fine desert pear. Tree vigorous, prolific and bears young. It was from seed of a European pear tree of great age, growing in Grayson County, Texas, and was supposed to have been fertilized by a Bartlett standing near. Introduced by us. June in Section A.

Bartlett—Clear lemon yellow, with soft blush, buttery, juicy and highly flavored. Most popular of all pears perhaps, for all purposes. European. July to August in Section A.

BUFFUM—Medium, oblong, obovate, brownish green becoming yellow with red in sun, somewhat russet. Quality medium, upright, strong grower, reddish brown shoots, productive. European. August in Section A.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Brown with blush, medium, fine table. August to September in Section A. European.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large, yellow, shaded orange crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, fine flavor. A fine shipper. European. August to September in Section A.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, pale lemon yellow, marbled crimson and sprinkled with brown dots. Fine grained and melting, with rich vinous flavor. European. July in Section A.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Flesh white, buttery, with rich, excellent flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive; grown either as standard or dwarf. Succeeds well, and free from blight in the South. European. August in Section A.

DOYENNE D'ETE—Small, roundish, smooth, fine, yellow, often shaded red, with russet dots. One of the earliest. Abundant bearer. European. June in Section A.

EARLY SUGAR—Small, yellow, abundant, fine flavored. June.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, roundish pyri-

form, yellow with blush. Showy and early, but of poor quality. June to July in Section A. European.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, pale yellow, marbled with light russet; fine grained, juicy and melting. Tree hardy, vigorous and prolific. European. September in Section A.

GARBER—Large, ovate, pale yellow, smooth, fine appearance. Quality best of the Oriental class. Tree vigorous and free from blight, does not bear as young as Kieffer. Ripens between Le Conte and Kieffer. August in Section A.

GOLDEN RUSSET, (or Canner's Choice)—Globular, yellow, covered over with russet, especially fine for cooking. Tree handsome, ornamental, upright. An early and abundant bearer. Oriental. August in Section A.

HOWELL—Large, waxen yellow, with minute russet dots; juicy, brisk, vinous. Tree vigorous and prolific. European. August in Section A.

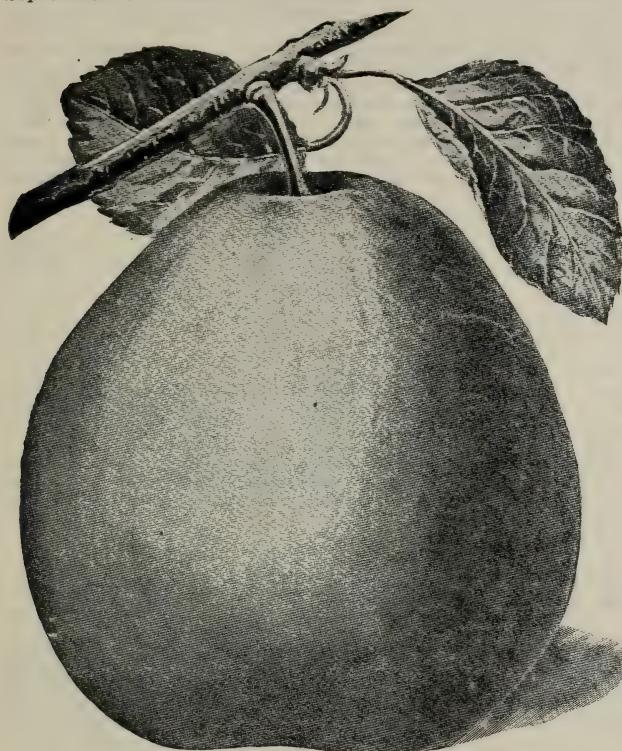
KOONCE—Medium, yellow, with blush, quality good, handsome, valuable, early. Tree vigorous, upright and resists blight. European of American origin. June in Section A.

KIEFFER—A hybrid, originated by Peter Kieffer of Pennsylvania, from seed of Chinese Sand Pear, (*Pyrus Sinensis*), which had been fertilized in bloom by Bartlett. Large, oblong, tapering at both ends, skin golden yellow, often sprinkled with dots and tinted red in sun. Flesh white, rather coarse, juicy with decided quince flavor, poor when first pulled, but good when ripened in storage. Should be gathered and boxed in July to August and placed in cold storage at 32 degrees for two months when they will readily bring \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Tree very vigorous, resisting blight; ornamental, and immensely productive. Orchards in North Texas have frequently produced \$600.00 per acre annually. Universally successful. Oriental. August to September in Section A. Garber or Le Conte pears should be interspersed in Kieffer orchards to insure best pollinating of Kieffer blooms.

PEARS—Continued

LINCOLN CORELESS—From Lincoln County, Tenn. Large, late, ripens best in storage; said to be free from seeds. September to October. European.

LAWRENCE—Medium to large, obovate, golden yellow, melting with rich aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. September to October in Section A.



Magnolia

DWARF PEARS—These should be planted five or six inches deeper than they grow in nursery rows so as to root above the quince stock, making half standard trees, insuring endurance and prolificness. Prices the same as Standard pears above.

Varieties—Duchess, Bartlett, Howell, Koonce.

QUINCES.

The Quinces are hardy, prolific and regular. Indispensable in culinary arts, much sought after for jellies and preserves, hence profitable. The trees should have good, rich soil, clean cultivation, and an annual dressing of stable manure. Thin out dead or interfering branches to let in light and air. Plant 12 feet apart each way.

Our improved grafted varieties are superior to the old Angers. Reasonably successful in Section A, very much at home in Sections B and C and westward and northward.

The Chinese Quince and the Japan Quince (*Cidonia Japonica*) are cultivated solely for ornament.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.35	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00

VARIETIES.

ANGERS—Fruit pear-shaped, that is round-pyriform, dull yellow, firm, dry, but of high flavor. Used largely for stocks upon which to grow pear and other quinces. August to September.

CHAMPION—Originated in Connecticut. Very large, ovate, pyriform, dull yellow, rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous, prolific. July to August.

MEECH, (Meeches Prolific)—Large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; unsurpassed for culinary purposes.

Tree vigorous and very productive. July to September.

ORANGE—Medium, rich orange yellow, roundish, slightly pyriform or conical. Tree vigorous and productive. This is the most universally grown of the improved or grafted quinces.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Very large, orange yellow, very handsome; quality fine. Tree a good, strong grower and prolific bearer. September in Section A.

PERSIMMONS.

Of the Persimmons, we know two types, our Native Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), is found wild in most of the Southern states, and as far north as latitude 38. They have been ripened as far north as the Great Lakes. Many varieties of the natives are selected, which, when they are ripe in the fall, are of excellent flavor, sugary and rich. These are grown from seed largely as stocks upon which to graft or bud the Japan varieties, but are frequently planted for their fruit. We root prune our seedlings to get the best root system. Prices of native trees, 50 cents each; \$35.00 per 100.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS (*Diospyros Kaki*)—These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high, to a much larger size in different varieties. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age. Best adapted to the section south of latitude 32 degrees, but grow and fruit well throughout our Section A, and are perfectly at home through Section D. The fruit is beautiful in appearance, and is of a mild, sweet, buttery rich flavor. Much prized in the home collection, and profitable as a market product. They ripen from August to November. We offer the best obtainable varieties grafted on native stocks.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	5.00	35.00

VARIETIES.

KURO KUME—Large round, dark red skin and flesh; delicious when packed away to ripen; productive. Ripe in October.

MINO—Large, oblong, pointed; bright red skin and flesh; hardy, productive, should be ripened in boxes. Ripe in November.

HYAKUME—Large, round, yellow; flesh red; good keeper; fine when soft.

YEMON—Large, flat, tomato shaped; no

astringency; prolific.

TANE-NASHI—Very large, broadly oblong, light yellow, changing to bright red, flesh yellow, seedless; very fine when fully ripe. A vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

COSTATA—Medium, conical, pointed, salmon yellow; rather astringent until ripe, then it is very fine. Late in ripening. Tree strong and prolific.

POMEGRANATE (*Punica Granatum*)

A large shrub or small tree from Asia, grown both for ornament and fruit. Highly appreciated for its showy habit of leaves and form, rich colored, red flowers, peculiar, showy fruit, and for the medicinal astringency of its bark. The Pomegranate is half hardy, suited to our section D and south half of section A, and on the Pacific Coast. May be grown naturally as a shrub, or by taking off the sprouts, may be grown single stem as a tree. Prices—50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

VARIETIES.

SPANISH RUBY—Large yellow, with crimson cheek, purple seeds and flesh, sweet and best of its class.

SUB ACID—Large, highly colored, pulp juicy and acid.

SWEET—Fruit somewhat smaller than the Acid, pulp sweet.

JACOBSON—A true seedling introduced by F. T. Ramsey and valued by him as the best of the class. "Fruit large, refreshing, superior."

NON-FRUUITING—Used only for ornament. Flowers very profuse, very double, varying in colors, red, yellow, scarlet and variegated. Very attractive in foliage and flowers.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.

For fruit trees suited to the extreme South, see Division of Fruit Districts in first part of this volume. We handle citrus trees, oranges, etc., with the utmost care. The roots must never be exposed to the sun or wind.

PRICES.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00 each; \$15.00 per doz.	12 to 24 in.....\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.
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VARIETIES.

SATSUMA ORANGE—In the immediate coast division of Section D, oranges are proving quite successful, especially in the Brownsville country and into Mexico. In order to render them more hardy, we handle oranges grafted on hardy Trifoliolate, or Hardy Orange stocks. Oranges and other citrus trees grafted on the Trifoliolate stocks, will endure much more cold than those grafted on Sweet Orange stocks. The Satsuma thus grafted is proving quite successful and profitable, in the coast part of Texas. The Satsuma is rather small, flattish, of high color and finest flavor.

DUGAT ORANGE—These are also grafted on Hardy Orange stocks, and thereby rendered more hardy than otherwise propagated. A delicious orange. Prices, small trees, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

GUAVA (*Psidium Pyrifera*)—The Guava is of easy cultivation, grows readily on any ordinary soil, best not over rich, and will stand ten degrees below freezing. Suited to Section D.

FIGS (*Ficus Carica*).

The India Rubber Tree of our greenhouses, the wonderful Banyan Tree of the tropics, and six hundred other species are contained in this great genus, *Ficus*. *Ficus Carica*, from which have come our edible figs, is a native of Asia; all told there are now more than two hundred varieties in cultivation from which our choice list of successful varieties has been selected.

The fig is half hardy, luxurious in growth, the blooms being inside of what we term the fruit. Largely grown commercially in California, where may be seen avenues of giant trees, trunk two feet in diameter, and thirty feet spread of branches, yielding thousands of pounds per tree; on eastward in the sheltered portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and presenting an attractive and profitable resource of south, or coast-wise Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and on the South Atlantic coast.

The attractiveness of this line of production is apparent when we note that Smyrna in Asia Minor produces annually 20,000 tons of dried figs, and the United States consumes and pays tariff tax on more dried figs than any other part of the world. We can profitably grow and supply this great demand, if we will. The south half of our Section A also grows figs successfully, and in the north half of same we may well grow outdoors, especially in sheltered localities, such varieties as Brown Turkey, Magnolia, Texas Never-Fail and Brunswick, which, though killed to the ground in winter, will send up many strong shoots and produce fruit on the new wood. In the coast sections plant on good land, 20 feet apart each way, and prune as other fruit trees to single stem, with a plum or other fruit tree between to be removed later. In Section A plant 10 or 12 feet each way, and may be trained to single stem or allowed to send up many sprouts, all dead or decaying wood to be taken away and burned. Every home should grow figs, and enjoy the delicious and healthful luxury of figs with sugar and cream, fig preserves, fig pickles, figs canned, etc.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.50	20.00

VARIETIES.

ADRIATIC—Medium, roundish, yellow, pulp reddish.

BRUNSWICK—Large, pyriform, irregular, light violet, quality excellent. Very reliable and prolific. Not only suited to the coast section, but even further north will send up new shoots each spring and bear fruit on the new wood.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, violet brown, sweet and good. This also has the habit of bearing on the new shoots, even in the nursery row, and is suited to Section A as well as further south.

CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet, sweet and good. Largely planted in South Texas.

CAPRI FIG—The wild fig of Asia, is not edible, but serves as a home for the little wasp, *Blastophagus*, an insect that is necessary to be supplied for the fertilization of the true Smyrna Figs, which see.

LEMON FIG—A fine, yellow fig from the Alvin Texas section.

MAGNOLIA—Large, pale violet, usually pyriform, but irregular, some specimens even flattened. The flavor is excellent, bears on the one year stems. Largely grown in our Section D in tree form in commercial orchards.

SMYRNA—There are a number of varieties of the Smyrna Figs. The chief one, the Calimyrna, is large to very large, short pyriform, of lemon yellow color, pulp reddish amber, with a richness and meatiness unsurpassed in any other fig. This is the principal fig for drying in the Smyrna Fig district of Asia, and is being largely introduced into California and other American Fig sections. The Smyrnas will not mature their fruit without fertilization by the fig wasp, *Blastophagus*, which must be supplied by growing in the fig orchard the Capri-fig, one Capri tree to 25 Smyrnas being necessary. Those of our immediate coast country and the Brownsville section would do well to plant them. At this time, we can only supply the Smyrnas and the Capris direct from California. Prices, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100.

The fascinating, as well as valuable book, "The Smyrna Fig, at Home and Abroad," can be had of us at the publisher's price, 50 cents.

TEXAS NEVER FAIL—A North Texas discovery, large, delicious and exceedingly prolific. Bears on the new or one year shoots.

NUT FRUITS.

NUT TREES FIND PERFECT ADAPTATION throughout the Southern and Middle States. They are the most valuable of all our wild fruits, and with selection, improvement and domestication, they are rapidly becoming the most valuable of our cultivated fruits. As a rule, nut trees are hardy, productive, long-lived, handsome. The species are esteemed in value in about the following order: Pecans, Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts, Almonds, Hazlenuts and Filberts. The commercial demand for nuts is unlimited and they are better adapted to storing, handling and shipping than any other fruit.

PECANS, (*Hickoria Pecan*).

THERE ARE TEN OR MORE SPECIES of the Hickory, the Pecan being the most important of them all from a horticultural standpoint. Its desirable qualities of rapid growth, great productivity of nuts with thin shell, good cracking and separating qualities, full kernel and delicate flavor, easily place it in the first rank in domestic and commercial importance among our native, as well as cultivated nuts.

THE PECAN IS INDIGENOUS throughout most of the valley of the Mississippi and its larger tributaries, largely in bottom, alluvial lands, as well as on the uplands; is found as far North as parts of Iowa, in considerable portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, throughout Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and

NUT FRUITS—Continued

in many parts of Mexico. Texas produces more pecans than all other sections combined. In many of these sections, the native trees have grown to enormous size, from 100 to 140 feet high, and four and even six feet in diameter, producing enormous quantities of nuts.

THE CULTURAL VALUE OF THE PECAN has long been recognized, but it has only been within the last thirty or forty years that orchard planting of pecans, cultivated for their nuts has been vigorously prosecuted. Commercial plantings of considerable importance have been made in most of the above states, and especially in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon.

WE FEEL THAT WE CANNOT TOO HIGHLY COMMEND to the people of Texas and other sections of the South the planting of pecans. Plant them in the yard and on the sidewalk as a most attractive, healthy, long-lived, nut-producing shade tree; on the highways to bless and cheer the traveler and render enhancement to the realty; in the cemetery, as was requested by our late Gov. Hogg instead of the marble shaft; in commercial orchards that cheap lands may be increased ten fold in their value, and the property become the best form of insurance policy, paying heavy dividends during the average life of the planter, and continuing a safe and increasing profitable legacy to his posterity.

OUR EXPERIENCE IN GROWING PECANS for many years has taught us many valuable lessons. Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, president of the Texas Nursery Company, is perhaps the best posted nut specialist in the South. He has for many years been carrying on vigorous experiments in the improvement and selection of fine nuts, and his acquirements are very valuable. He is doing this work for the pleasure of it, and because of a patriotic desire to develop one of our best, yet most neglected, resources. Texas Nursery Company has free access to and use of his valuable experiments, accomplishments and advice.



Topped in March

Budded in July

The New Top at 1 Year

TOP WORKING NATIVE TREES which do not produce satisfactory nuts, with cions from the finest bearing nut trees he has demonstrated as practicable and simple. He has hundreds of such top worked trees at McKinney, Texas. It is worth going miles to see his groves and othenut experiments. For such trees as need top working, saw off the limbs and tops in February or before the leaves start. These stubs will put out sprouts which should be grafted or "bud-grafted" in March or April of the next year just as the buds begin to swell, with fine pecans, and thus transform the worthless tree into a producer of finest nuts.

THE SOIL FOR PECAN GROWING should be a good, ordinary soil, that will grow good cultivated crops, deep alluvium of creek and river bottoms is perhaps best, but many of our most paying pecan trees are upon good, ordinary uplands both timbered and in the prairie sections.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND should be well done by plowing and harrowing before planting. Other crops, such as cotton, potatoes, peas, alfalfa or other legumes, may be planted between them, but no corn or other grain, or sorghum, no crop being planted nearer than five or six feet of the young trees. It is a capital plan to plant pecans in peach, apple and plum orchards to take their place when they are no longer profitable.

THE SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE TREES is important. We secure a great advantage to our young trees by **root pruning** them at one year old, that is, we cut the long, single tap root, which they naturally form, and thereby cause the roots to branch, forming a much better root system, and securing much better results in transplanting and in growing. See this illustrated in the cut. This pruning of the tap root of a pecan trees does not hurt the tree nor injure its bearing as was once supposed.

OUR SELECTED, THIN-SHELLED, SEEDLING TREES are grown from fine selected seed, and make good, healthy, vigorous, productive, valuable trees, but all can not be relied on to reproduce the same nuts as those planted, but vary more or less. Those which prove to be unsatisfactory can be top grafted with the finer sorts.

OUR GRAFTED AND BUDED TREES, however, can be relied on if given favorable conditions, to produce the same fine nuts as the parent tree, and are by far the best to plant. At

NUT FRUITS—Continued.

great pains and expense, we select and secure all the desirable points in a high degree that go to make up the best quality of nut in size, thinness of shell, and in percentage and quality of the meat; also to secure vigorous, young bearing and prolific trees. By grafting or budding scions of these on ordinary seedlings, we reproduce and maintain these identical qualities with absolute certainty in young trees.

THE ORIGINAL FIRST COST OF PECAN TREES is a small consideration compared with the results to follow; we advise planting the grafted trees though they cost more. Planted 40 feet apart, the proper distance for a pecan orchard, it will require 27 trees per acre, which at a cost of \$1.50, the price per tree of our best pecans, would amount to only \$40.50 per acre. Properly handled, when bearing, these trees we believe from demonstration, will bear out a good net dividend upon an investment of \$40.00 per tree, or more than \$1,000 per acre. The seedling trees make a valuable investment, but considering the small difference in the first cost, the odds are in favor of the grafted tree.

THE TRANSPLANTING AND HANDLING OF THE TREE is very important. In the first place you should buy your trees from a reliable source so that you may be sure of what you are planting, not only that the varieties may be pure and true and of the best, but also that the nurseryman has knowledge and experience in handling pecans. They must be provided with a good root system, be carefully grafted or budded, carefully dug and handled with the least exposure, and so packed in shipping as to always be kept moist until planted again. The land having been well prepared and checked off, dig a hole about two feet deep and one foot or more square, trim the ends of the roots and set the tree two to four inches deeper than it grew, put in fine, rich soil until the hole is two-thirds full, water freely, fill up the hole, press slightly, and cut the tops back to from two to two and one-half feet. Some good authorities recommend boring a hole with post augur, set in the tree, fill the hole with water, then sprinkle in fine soil until the hole is full, thus encasing the tree roots completely with the settling, fine earth.

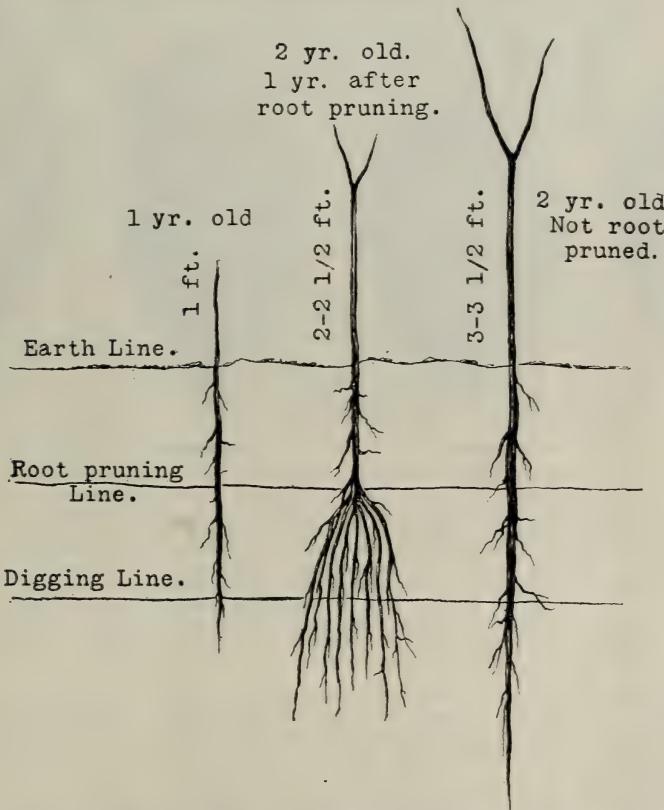


Diagram showing actual results of our Root-Pruning System

CARE AND CULTURE are important. The pecan will stand a great deal of abuse and still make some headway, but it appreciates and responds readily to good treatment. Their growth is slow at first while establishing their root system, then grows off quite rapidly. Cultivate the young trees well by plowing a strip six or eight feet wide for three years or longer, planting no crop nearer than four to six feet of the trees. Plant no grain, but cotton, potatoes, peas or alfalfa between the rows. Orchard trees and blackberries might be planted to be taken out later, or pecan trees may be planted in the young fruit orchard, taking care not to crowd them.

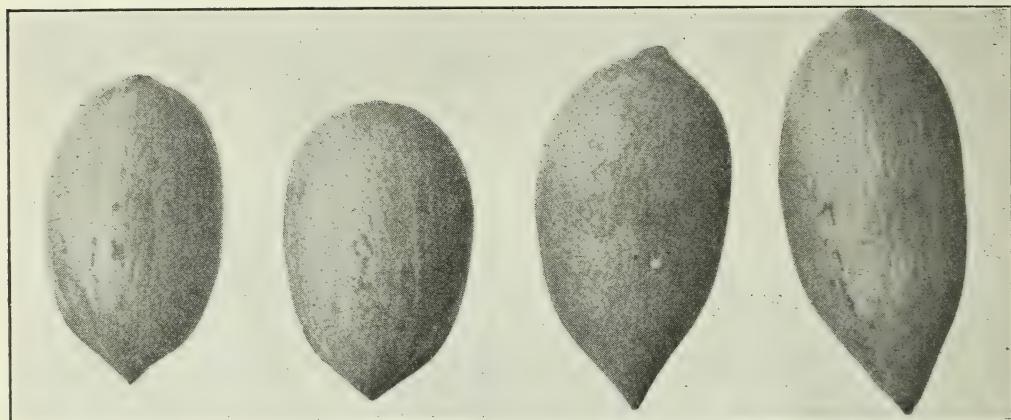
THE STRINGFELLOW METHOD of culture does not mean neglect, but cultivate three years, then mulch heavily, around the trees to retain moisture and maintain fertility by the decomposition, and mow frequently the intervening space, leaving the mowings to rot upon the ground, or to be used as the mulch. Both orchardists and Experiment Stations are proving this practice, well handled, to be successful. Pasturing stock in the pecan orchard, when large enough, is practiced, but attended with risk of damage.

NUT FRUITS—Continued.

PRUNING THE TREE should be such as to form a low, spreading head, the branches to start out three to five feet from the ground. Cut back a part of the new growth, not over half of it, for two or three years, only cutting out afterwards unhealthy or interfering or stray branches.

THE AGE AT WHICH A PECAN ORCHARD WILL BEAR depends much upon the kind of trees planted, and the soil and the treatment. Our grafted and budded trees are from trees that have the habit of bearing young, hence come into bearing, as a rule, much earlier than the seedling trees, some young trees on our grounds producing some nuts at three to five years after grafting, and we may expect good results in six or eight years, on trees properly cared for. But think of it, at fifteen years your trees are very profitable, at twenty-five or even fifty years you may expect them to increase in profitability with a minimum expense of care. One hundred years and more is a very common age for our native pecans.

WILL PECAN GROWING PAY?—A very pertinent and a very natural question to be considered. Yes, handsomely, but do not be deceived by the fabulous, "get rich quick" statements published by visionary and sensational writers. There are individual trees, it is true, which are yielding as much as 200 pounds of fancy nuts, selling at one to two dollars per pound; multiply this by 27 trees to the acre, and you see where the statements of \$1,000.00 per acre annual income and more are made up. While such yields and prices are not wanting, these enormous results are not the rule, but we are safe in saying that, judging from results of the orchards now in bearing, the pecan orchard presents the most substantial, and most profitable investment of anything we know of in agriculture or horticulture. Proper selection and planting of the trees, proper cultural attention, and a few years' patient waiting for results are necessary, just as in any other legitimate enterprise. A friend near here had a small farm which he rented for farm crops at \$45.00 a year. The nuts of the native pecan trees scattered along the creeks have brought him as much as \$250.00 a year.



Hollis.

Stuart.

Frotcher.

Schley.

We know of one Frotcher pecan tree in Georgia for which the owner paid \$2.00 in January, 1892; at four years from planting it was four inches in diameter, and produced one pound of nuts; at six years, eight inches and produced 10½ pounds of nuts; at ten years, ten inches and produced 45 pounds of nuts; at 13 years, 17 inches, and produced 131 pounds, and each year bore a proportionate amount, never missing a crop. The nuts are of finest quality and sold for 50 cents a pound each year in bulk. The tree bids fair to go on increasing a hundred years. We could multiply instances of handsome results of the pecan industry if space permitted, of both grafted and seedling trees, even native groves paying handsomely, and top grafted trees now bearing the finest nuts. A tree or grove once established will produce a pound of nuts at one-fifth the cost of a pound of cotton, and is worth more. Over production of good nuts need not be feared in the twentieth century. A pecan tree is soon to be reckoned the most valuable of real estate assets.

THE MANUFACTURE OF NUTS is assuming importance. We have factories (one at San Antonio, Texas), which are taking even our cheapest nuts, cracking and separating them by machinery, and selling the meats at 50 to 60 cents per pound. The finest food products and confections are being prepared from our nuts. The use of and the demand for pecans are rapidly on the increase.

IN JUDGING THE QUALITY of pecan trees and nuts, the grading of the characteristics has been reduced to a science, standards of excellence being established, allowing 100 points the maximum. As to trees, these are as follows: Ease of propagation, 15; toughness, 10; hardness, 15; precociousness (young bearing), 15; productiveness, 35. In judging nuts, size, 15; form, 5; color, 5; plumpness or proportion of meat, 25; separation and thinness of shell, 30; quality, 20. Thus it will be seen that size, which has been rated as of highest importance, by novices especially, is less than secondary, medium size, thin shell, easily separated, plump, well flavored meats are of highest importance in the nut.

PRICES OF SOFT-SHELL PECANS.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS.

	Each	Dozen	100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.60	5.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
1 to 2 feet . . . . .	.35	3.00	20.00

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$17.00	\$125.00
2 to 3 feet	1.25	14.00	100.00
1 to 2 feet	1.10	12.00	90.00

NUT FRUITS—Continued.

VARIETIES OF GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS.

FROTCHER—Originated in Louisiana, nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering, shell thin, parting easily from the kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

HOLLIS or JUMBO—Discovered thirty years ago in Colorado River bottom, on a farm secured by Tom Hollis, near San Saba, Texas. The tree is nearly 100 years old, 100 feet high, nearly 3½ feet in diameter. Has averaged 300 pounds of nuts per year for several years; in 1905, 540 pounds, selling for 50 cents per pound. These nuts have taken first prize at expositions at New Orleans, Paris France, Chicago and St. Louis, besides many local fairs. Nuts medium large, oblong-blunt, dull yellowish brown, shell medium, full-meated, with fine separation. Flavor excellent. Nothing better for Southwestern planters.

PABST—Moderately large, cylindrical, soft, thin shell, parting well from the meat, percentage of meat very large, bright color, excellent quality.

RUSSELL—Tree very vigorous and productive, nut large, oval, pointed, shell very thin, kernel plump and full, of superior quality.

STUART—Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart of Ocean Springs, Miss. A standard among high class pecans for commercial orchards. Nut large, desirable in shape and of fine appearance, meaty, thin shelled, well flavored.

SCHLEY—Large, long, pointed, shell thin, meats plump, full, separating easily, quality best.

VAN DEMAN—Large, oblong, shell moderately thin, cracks and separates well, meats plump, full and of good quality.

We also have other good, grafted varieties, such as James, Texas Prolific (Texan), San Saba (Texan), Moneymaker.

The culture and other suggestions as to pecans applies largely to other nuts, especially to Walnuts.

JAPAN WALNUTS, (*Juglans*).

These fine nuts, shade and ornamental trees, should be extensively planted. They have been largely distributed and tested from New York to the Gulf Coast. They grow best in strong, lime soil, such as the best soils of Texas, and also on the lighter sandy soils. Rough, rocky places might profitably be utilized by growing these fine, rapid, round-headed, rank foliated, beautiful and useful nut trees. The roots are more fibrous than the Black Walnut, hence the trees transplant easily. We have fine blocks of these trees ranging in height from two to eight feet, in two varieties now in cultivation from seed from Japan.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
6 to 8 feet	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$85.00
4 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00	75.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75	6.00	50.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00

VARIETIES.

JUGLANS SIEBOLDIANA—Hardiest, most rapid tree, enduring furthest North; nuts grow in clusters, the shell thicker than Persian or English nuts; flavor excellent.

JUGLANS CARDIFORMIS—Rapid grower, profuse bearer in clusters, nuts heart-shaped, hence the name; thinner shell than above, kernels may be removed entire.

BLACK WALNUTS, (*Juglans Niger*).

No finer tree grown than our native Black Walnut, both for shade and for nuts, and as a stock on which to graft the English Walnut.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
5 to 7 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.40	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.30	2.50	25.00

WHITE WALNUTS or BUTTER NUTS,
(*Juglans Cinerea*).

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
6 to 7 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.40	2.50	30.00

ENGLISH WALNUTS, (*Juglans Regia*).

These are suited to Sections C and D. Large plantings are being made in Southwestern Texas, Section D.

PRICES.

3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.35	3.00	25.00

NUT FRUITS—Continued.



FRANQUETTE WALNUT—A new Walnut from France, grown largely in Oregon and the Northwest. Of superior merit for vigor, healthfulness and productiveness. Nuts are of large size and handsome shape, of fine plumpness and quality of meat, and a very thin shell. Gives promise of succeeding well in Sections C and D, and perhaps in Section A. Price, \$1.00 each.

SPANISH CHESTNUTS, (Castanea Visca.)

The Spanish Chestnut thrives well in the Southwest, enduring our warm climate, the rich, rank foliage and the nuts making its cultivation desirable, both for ornament and nut bearing.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00

ALMONDS, (Prunus Amygdalus.)

The sweet or thin shell almond of commerce, largely grown in California and throughout the Pacific slope, also further eastward in Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. We grow Princess, Sultana, and Lanquedoc varieties.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
Extra large trees	\$0.75	\$7.00	....
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	5.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00	20.00

HAZEL NUTS, (or Witch Hazel)(Hamamelis Virginiana)

Native, largely from Canada to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas. Esteemed both for its flowers and its nuts.

PRICES—Bushes 1 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

FILBERTS, (Corylus Americana)

This is closely allied to the Hazelnut in its origin, habits and uses.

PRICES—1 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

MULBERRIES.

Trees highly valued for shade, and the fruit for hogs, chickens, etc.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 10 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.40	4.00	25.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.35	3.00	20.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00

VARIETIES.

HICK'S EVERBEARING—Large, black, sweet, very prolific, in fruit several months. Ripe in June, July and August.

DOWNING—Large, rich, sub-acid, valuable. Ripe in June and July.

ENGLISH—Large, black, excellent flavor, hardy, prolific, very early.

DEWBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES.

Nothing is surer, more abundant, healthier for use, or more profitable for market than these. They thrive throughout the widest range of conditions; Rich land and good culture are essential. (See Cultural Directions elsewhere herein.)

PRICES—(Except where otherwise noted). \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100.

VARIETIES.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY—Very large, acid, vigorous, prolific and valuable.

DALLAS—Large, black, prolific, good, firm. A strong growing native berry.

EARLY HARVEST—Firm, sweet, hardy, prolific, popular.

HOPKINS—Fine, upright grower, abundant bearer, fruit large, firm, unexcelled in flavor; a fine, all-purpose blackberry. \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.

McDONALD—Large, vigorous, excellent, prolific; cross between dewberry and blackberry; very early and valuable. \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH—Largest, vigorous, hardy, late, good; \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.

ROBINSON—Blackberry; large delicious, prolific; from West Texas; very valuable. \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

ROGER'S DEWBERRY—Large, black, vigorous, prolific. \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.

SORSBY MAY—Blackberry from East Texas; strong, upright, medium size, excellent, very early and prolific; succeeds well on black land. \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 per 100.



Texas Queen.

TEXAS QUEEN—A native of the black land of North Texas. The largest and most abundant early berry we have found. Large as Robinson, free from core or from imperfect berries, with fine flavor. A strong and upright grower after first year. Succeeds well in the black waxy prairies as well as in the sandy loam lands. Trade-marked and introduced by us. \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES.

(See cultural directions elsewhere herein.)

PRICE—\$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

VARIETIES.

KANSAS—Large, black, hardy, prolific. One of the best.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—Large, black, hardy, productive.

GREGG—Large, black, vigorous, productive.

CARDINAL—New, extra large and fine.

HOPKINS—Black cap, large, desirable.

CUTHBERT—A very fine, vigorous red raspberry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

PRICE—25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—Round, red, acid, one of the best.

DOWNING—Pale green, handsome, good quality.

CURRANTS.

Small, black and red, hardy, prolific, good. 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

PRICE—50c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

VARIETIES.

CRESCENT—Large, red, excellent. Pistillate.

MICHEL—Large, round, red, good, hardy; vigorous and early. Staminate.

LADY THOMPSON—Large, good color, uniform, hardy, valuable. Staminate.

EXCELSIOR—Hardy, vigorous, valuable. Staminate or perfect flowered.

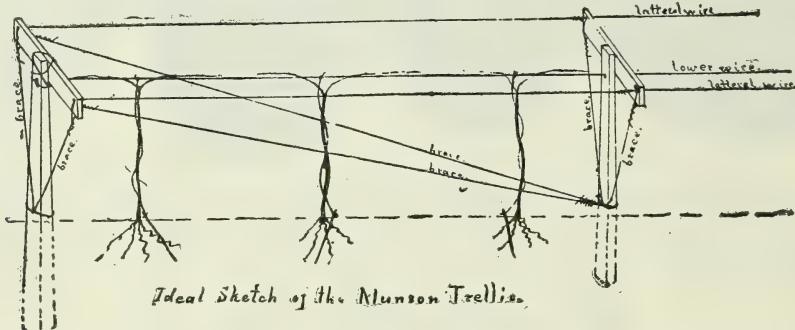
TEXAS—A beautiful hardy prolific berry of fine size, flavor and color.

GRAPES, (Genus *Vitis*).

The Grape is probably the oldest of domesticated fruits, dating back to the dawn of history. Wine certainly was no rarity in Noah's time. *Vitis Vinifera*, the wine-bearing grape, is the old wine grape of history. It probably originated in Asia, and in its many varieties is the universal grape of France, Italy and other European grape sections, but this species has made a complete failure in most parts of North America, owing to the inroads of Phylloxera or root-louse, and mildew. However, in California and other parts of the dry West, including our Section C, these diseases are not prevalent and the *Vinifera*, of as we call them, California grapes, are flourishing to a wonderful perfection, millions of dollars being invested profitably in vineyards for wine, raisins and fresh grape growing.

Of all countries, North America is richest in native and cultivated species of grapes, ranging from ocean to ocean. The principal species throughout the older Atlantic slope, and which have been widely disseminated, is *Vitis Labrusca*, Concord and Catawba being representative varieties. *Vitis Aestivalis* is another leading species with its numerous cultivated varieties such as Norton's Virginia. *Vitis Lincecumii*, or native Post Oak, in its varied forms is an important and familiar species native to the Southwest, and now being largely used in hybridizing or crossing with other cultivated sorts to secure a new set of grapes peculiarly suited to our needs. This work of hybridizing the various species of grapes, is being carried on extensively.

Among the notable varieties thus secured of Post Oak hybrids are America, Carman, and many others of various crosses which have been originated and introduced by Prof. Munson. *Vitis Rotundifolia* is the Scuppernong and Muscadine of the South; it also is being hybridized to advantage. There are many other species, each having many different varieties, besides hundreds of varieties that are results of crosses and inter-crosses, both naturally and artificially, making altogether thousands of varieties of grapes now in cultivation, from which large and varied lists, we are able to select our choice lists, securing the greatest degree of success to our many customers in the widely separated and diversely environed sections of our great country.



"A little wine to cheer the heart," the pure unfermented grape juice, than which there is no more delightful or healthful beverage, the luscious bunches of our own improved grapes, fresh, canned, dried or preserved, even the esthetic and patriotic and comforting offices of the Vine, should be the heritage of every well appointed home. Commercially, there are many favored locations throughout our country which may be selected and grape growing made very profitable. (See further remarks under head of "Cultural Methods," "Insect Enemies," and "Division of Fruit Belts.")

TERMS—Resistant means free from inroads of Phylloxera or root-louse; hyb., hybrid; X, crossed with; pistillate, must be planted near other vines for pollination.

PRICES—General List, Except as Otherwise Noted.

	Each	Dozen	100
Two-year-old vines	\$0.25	\$3.00	\$15.00
One-year-old vines .....	.20	2.00	10.00

PRICES OF THOSE MARKED SPECIAL.

Two-year-old vines	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$25.00
One-year-old vines .....	.35	3.00	20.00

VARIETIES, (Alphabetically Arranged).

AGAWAM, (Rodger's Hybrid) (*Labrusca X Vinifera*)—Large, amber colored, cluster medium.

AMERICA, (Post Oak Hyb.)—Special. Medium, black; a good combination wine and table grape; free from rot; vine is vigorous and very productive; adapted to a wide range; excellent as a resistant stock for *Vinifera* varieties.

ALBANIA, (Post Oak X Norton X Herbeumont)—Special. Large, to very large shouldered; berry medium; white, pulp tender, juicy, sprightly; late market and white wine. The latest white grape.

BRIGHTON, (*Labrusca X Vinifera*)—Large, red, fine table, market and wine grape. Pistillate. Section A northward.

BRILLIANT, (Lindly X Delaware)—Special. Clusters large, cylindrical; berries large, light pink to dark red; pulp meaty, tender, melting, delicious; equal to or better than Delaware for table use.

BELL, (Elvira X Delaware)—Special. Vigorous, healthy, hardy, sure and prolific, medium, greenish yellow; nearly free from black rot; sweet and agreeable. Suited to Texas and northward.

BEACON, (Post Oak X Concord)—Special. As large or larger than Concord; black with white bloom; better in every way than Concord. Adapted to Texas and northward.

BAILEY, (Post Oak X Triumph)—Special. Large to very large, black, good quality; strong grower and prolific bearer. Ripe June to July in Section A.

GRAPE—Continued.

BEN HUR, (Post Oak, Norton and Herbeumont)—Special. Medium black, tender pulp, juicy, sprightly and sweet. One of the most valuable wine grapes. A better grape than Le Noir; free from rot and mildew; very vigorous and productive.

BLONDIN, (Post Oak, Norton and Herbeumont)—Special. Medium, white, of very fine flavor. Ripens late, with Triumph and Catawba.

BLACK SPANISH, (or Jacquez, or Le Noir) (Bourquiniana)—Small berry, large cluster, black, succeeds well in all southwest Texas. Fine red wine.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY, (Labrusca)—Superior in every respect to Concord; ripens a week earlier, and ripens evenly, medium black.

CONCORD, (Labrusca)—Large, black; well known; suited for table and market.

CATAWBA, (Lab. X Vinifera)—Cluster and berry very large, dark red, juicy, sprightly; fine for table, market and wine.

CHAMPION, (Labrusca)—Large, black; fair quality.

CYTHIANA—(See Norton.)

CARMAN, (Post Oak No. 1 X Triumph)—Special. Cluster large to very large, shoudered or branched, berries medium black, of pure rich quality; never cracks; vine very vigorous and healthy; ripens about three weeks after Concord, mid season.

CAPTAIN, (America X R. W. Munson)—Special. This is a blending of Post Oak and the improved varieties by a number of crosses with fine results. Cluster very large, long, cylindrical; berry large, black with white bloom; quality good; much better than Concord; exceedingly prolific and vigorous; mid season; table, market and red wine. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen, \$50.00 per 100.

CHAMPANEL, (V. Champini X Worden)—Special. Large, black, with white bloom; juicy, sprightly, rather acid until well ripened; ripe with Concord. A very strong grower; a great drouth resister, and while it succeeds on any soil is especially adapted to the black waxy land.

DELAWARE—Small, finest flavor, clear red; a standard of excellence for table and market.

ELVIRA, (Lab. X Vinifera)—Medium bunch and berry, white, of good quality.

EXTRA, (Big Extra) (Big berry Post Oak X Triumph)—Special. Large, dark purple to black; skin thin; never cracks; juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet; ripens July 25th to August 10th in Section A. Does well in Sections D and A. Long arm pruning.

FERN, (Post Oak No. 1 X Catawba)—Special. Medium to large, dark purplish red; firm, sprightly, with a very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; free from black rot. Ripens late in August to September. Growth very strong; long pruning; a good drouth resister.

GREEN MOUNTAIN, (Lab. X Vinifera)—A new grape, above medium in size; white, of excellent quality; very prolific; succeeds from Texas northward. Ripens very early.

GOLD COIN, (Norton X Martha)—Special. Medium size cluster; berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe; never cracks, and rarely attacked by black rot. Juicy and exceedingly sweet. A medium grower and a very prolific bearer. Succeeds well in most parts of the South. Mid season. Table and market.

GOETHE, (Rodger's No. 1) (Lab. X Vinifera)—Very large, pink, juicy, sprightly and good; fine table and market; suited to Sections A and B. Ripens rather late. August to September.

HEADLIGHT—Special. A remarkable combination of Delaware and Lindley; bunch and berry medium, clear red, of finest quality; very early, and will supersede Delaware.

HERBEMONT, (Bourquiniana)—Large cluster, small berry, purplish; flavor mild, sub-

acid; fine table and wine grape; vigorous and prolific; ripens August; specially adapted to southwest Texas.

HERMAN JEAGER, (Post Oak No. 1 X Herbeumont)—Special. Small to medium, black; does not crack; pulp tender, juicy, and of better quality than Concord. A profitable market and table grape; free from diseases; successful throughout the South; long arm pruning.

IVES' SEEDLING, (Labrusca)—Bunch and berry medium to large, of dark purple color; very acid until fully ripe; a good common grape.

JACQUEZ—(See Black Spanish.)

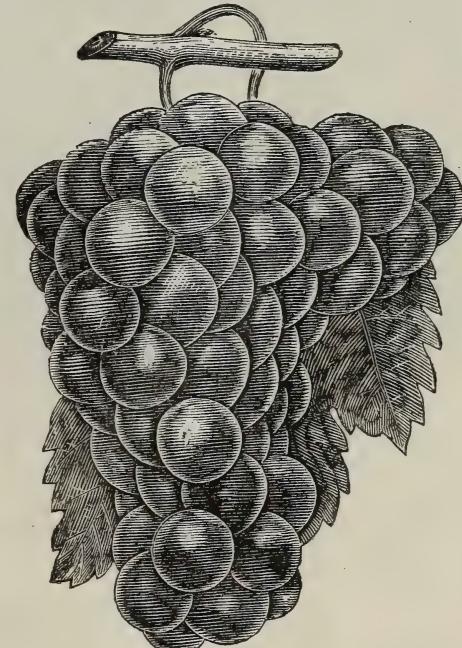
JAMES—Special. Of the southern Muscadine family; one of the best Scuppernongs for the South.

JEFFERSON—Bunch and berry large, bright red, juicy, sweet, aromatic; market and table.

LE NOIR—(See Black Spanish.)

LINDLEY, (Lab. X Vinifera)—Large, red, sprightly, sweet; a very good table and market grape; pistillate; succeeds throughout the Southwest; short pruning.

LUKFATA, (V. Champini, or South Texas grape X Moore's Early)—Special. Cluster medium, berry large; does not crack; very juicy, sweet and agreeable; ripens early and evenly; a good market and table grape; a vigorous grower and succeeds well on black, waxy soils; should have Ives' Seedling planted near for best pollination; long arm pruning.



Moore's Early—Reduced

MOORE'S EARLY, (Labrusca)—Very large, very early, black, of good quality; a fine market grape; very healthy and prolific; short pruning; Texas northward.

MOORE'S DIAMOND, (Labrusca)—Large, white, of fine quality; one of the best American grapes; a seedling of Concord to which it is superior. Texas northward.

MARTHA, (Labrusca)—Large, white, of good quality; a seedling of Concord.

MANITO, (America X Brilliant)—Special. Medium, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable; ripens very early, about with Moore's Early; a fine market and wine grape; vine vigorous and prolific.

GRAPE--Continued.

MUSCADINE--Special. We furnish these to be planted near the various Scuppernongs for their pollination; one vine to six or eight Scuppernongs should be used.

NIAGARA, (Labrusca) — Large, greenish white, semi-transparent; quality good; a seedling of Concord; successful over a wide range of territory.

NORTON, or CYNTHIANA, (Aestivalis)—Small, black; makes a fine red wine; suited to the South.

PRESLEY--Extra early; one of Mr. Munson's productions.

POCKLINGTON, (Labrusca)—Large, yellowish, sweet and good.

PERKINS, (Labrusca) -- Large, compact, shouldered, light red, of good quality.

RÖMMEL, (Elvira X Triumph) — Special. Medium to large, greenish, translucent white, of most excellent flavor; vine very vigorous and productive.

R. W. MUNSON, (Big Berry Post Oak X Triumph) — Special. Medium to large bunch and berry, black, never cracks; pulp tender and quality good; ripe just before Concord. Should be planted near Concord or Brilliant for pollination; long arm pruning.

SCUPPERNONG, (Vitis Vulpini) — Special. A well-known Southern grape of the Muscadine

family; large, brownish yellow, of fine quality. Must have the Male Muscadine planted near for good results.

SALEM, (Roger's Hybrid) — Cluster medium, berry large red, of good quality.

TRIUMPH, (Labrusca X Vinifera) — Very large, white; fine table. Sections A and B.

THOMAS, (Vitis Rotundifolia or Southern Muscadine) — Special. Very large, black; table and wine. Another Scuppernong which needs pollination by the Male Muscadine.

VERGENES, (Labrusca) — Medium, red, of good quality.

WOODRUFF, (Labrusca) — Large, handsome, red; supposed to be a seedling of Concord, of good quality; vigorous and productive.

WORDEN, (Labrusca) — A splendid, large, black grape, of the Concord type; earlier and better.

WYOMING RED, (Labrusca) — Large, red, of good quality.

WAPANUCKA, (Rommel X Brilliant) — Special. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, compact, berries large, rich yellowish white, translucent; more vigorous than Concord; better flavored than Niagara or Green Mountain; ripe medium early, with Delaware, an extra fine table grape and for nearby markets.

The California Grape Belt of Texas.

Drawing a parallel with the south line of New Mexico, extended on to Sweetwater, Texas, all that section of country south of this line in Texas and over into Old Mexico, is an immense domain where the Vinifera or California grapes are a magnificent success. Plantings during the past fifteen years in the plains country and in the valleys of the Pecos, the Rio Grande and other sections in this belt, are actually rivaling the Fresno vineyards of California, or even the "vine clad hills of France," where these grapes form the principal agricultural product, both in the fresh state, in wine making and dried as raisins. In all this vast section, black rot and mildew of the fruit and phylloxera, or root-louse, which in other sections are destructive to the fruit and the vines, are unknown.

Actual demonstrations have revealed the fact that the climate of this section is especially adapted to the growing, maturing and the drying of the grape. The rich soils of the plains and of the numerous valleys in all this magnificent domain impart a vigor and healthfulness to the vine witnessed only in the rich valleys of California. It is not uncommon to see bunches of grapes, perfect in every respect, weighing two to five pounds with one hundred pounds to the single vine. Marketed fresh, there is no crop grown on land that is more profitable. Wine-making in this section offers equal profits to that of California and the raisin may as profitably be grown.

The time is not distant when, if these wonderful possibilities are made known, vast vineyards and wineries, such as today are making Fresno, California, famous, will attract the capital and the skill of the viticulturist to this section.

Together with these splendid results here, there are two other things to be considered, viz: The cheapness of the land, ten to fifty dollars per acre, as against two hundred to one thousand dollars per acre in California; and second, that we are two thousand miles nearer the market, which means a great saving of freight, time and icing. These golden opportunities cannot long remain undeveloped. Signal instances of fine vineyards may be found at Midland, Barstow, El Paso and many other points.

(See works on Grape Growing and Wine-Making listed elsewhere in this volume.)

PRICES—50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100, \$125.00 per 1,000. Special prices made on large plantings.

VARIETIES.

BLACK HAMBURGH—Bunch and berry very large, round, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Ripens late, and keeps well. A good shipper.

CHASSELAS, GOLDEN—Bunch and berry medium, amber color, sweet and agreeable. Latter part July.

BLACK CORNICHON—Bunches long and compound or loose; berries, oval, tapering; skin thick and dark covered with bloom, pulp firm and pleasant; very desirable for table and marketing.

EMPEROR—A strong grower and heavy bearer, bunch long, compound, loose, shouldered, berry large, oblong, deep rose colored with light bloom. Its firmness, good keeping

qualities and rich color make it a good market variety. September.

FLAME TOKAY—Bunches large, rather compact, berries large, pale red with bloom, pulp firm, sweet, good. A standard variety commanding a good price in market. September.

GOLDEN HAMBURGH—Large, loose, shouldered, berry large, oval, somewhat flattened, greenish yellow, melting, juicy and rich. September.

MALAGA—A strong grower and immensely productive, bunches very large, berries oval, yellowish green, quality good. May be dried as a raisin grape.

GRAPE—Continued.

MUSCAT of ALEXANDRIA, (Gordo Blanco)—Bunches long, loose, berry oval to round, yellowish green. Planted extensively for raisins. August.

MISSION, (or El Paso)—Grown largely in west Texas as far east as Cisco. Bunches large, berries medium, purplish, sweet; makes a fine claret wine. August to September.

RIESLING, (Johannesburg)—An excellent white wine grape, small berry, tender, sweet, juicy and highly flavored.

ROSE OF PERU—Very vigorous and prolific, bunches large, loose, fruit large, round. A very handsome grape of good quality. September.

SULTANA SEEDLESS, (Thompson's Seedless)—An immense bearer, bunches long and compact, berries small, amber colored, of excellent quality. Makes fine seedless raisins.

ZINFANDEL—The most extensively planted grape in California for making Claret wine; dark purple.

Ornamental Department



The age of strict utilitarianism in the Southwest, following closely upon the progress of the North and East, is passing. Ornamental plantings are largely being demanded. As we advance in culture, refinement and wealth, our demands are not for trees and plants of fruit bearing utility only, but we crave the trees, plants and arrangement to produce pleasing and aesthetic effects about our homes, our streets, our roadways, our parks and our cemeteries.

To meet these demands, the Texas Nursery Company has found it necessary to increase largely their plantings of shade trees, evergreens, blooming shrubs, roses, vines, hedge plants, foliage plants for massing and edging, bedding plants, and all the requisites for giving nice residential effects, park and cemetery plantings, and street and road work, until we now have the largest stock of ornamentals in the Southwest.

LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS.

The art of grading and properly laying out fine residence grounds, parks, city additions, cemeteries, etc., is a science, requiring a skilled landscape engineer. Many a fine property has been spoiled for want of starting right, and for want of the **know how** in selections and plantings. A well-laid plan by which to work is necessary, such as when executed will utilize and develop the natural beauties of the place, with judicious additions to enhance the same, resulting in a congruous whole.

We are prepared to take up and figure on plantings of every class that may come up, in any part of the country, furnishing estimates for laying out, grading, road-making, and planting, and we invite interested parties to lay before us their needs.

ADAPTION.

Most egregious failures have resulted in expensive plantings because of the planting of such things as do not meet the conditions and environments. We have by costly and patient experiment, secured a class of trees and plants suited to making fine landscape effects under our rather hard Southwest conditions, discarding many of the old favorites of the North and East, it is true, but placing in their stead many rare Southern plants far their superiors.

(See catalogue that follows.)

SHADE TREES.

"What does he plant who plants a tree?
 He plants a friend of sun and sky;
 He plants the flag for breezes free;
 The shaft of beauty towering high;
 He plants a home to heaven anigh,
 For song and mother-croon of bird,
 In hushed and happy twilight heard;
 The treble of Heaven's harmony—
 These things he plants who plants a tree."

We call especial attention to our large blocks of shade trees, perhaps the largest and best assorted in the South. Our nursery-grown, carefully cultivated and trained, and carefully dug trees are not to be compared with forest-grown, which are usually deficient in roots. It pays to plant a well-grown, well-rooted, vigorous tree. On the larger sizes, selected by caliber, we usually cut back the tops ready for planting before shipping. Such selected trees are of good values at the prices listed, as also are the smaller trees.

PRICES.

(Except as otherwise noted.)

	Each	Dozen	100
Extra large, 3 to 4 inches diameter	\$3.00	\$30.00	\$200.00
Extra large, 2½ to 3 inches diameter	2.50	25.00	175.00
Extra large, 2 to 2½ inches diameter	2.00	20.00	150.00
Extra large, 1¾ to 2 inches diameter	1.50	15.00	100.00
12 to 15 feet high	1.00	10.00	75.00
10 to 12 feet high .....	.75	7.50	40.00
8 to 10 feet high .....	.50	5.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet high .....	.40	4.00	30.00
4 to 6 feet high .....	.25	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 feet high .....	.20	2.00	15.00

VARIETIES.

ASH, (*Fraxinus Americana*)—One of our best native trees. Leaves dark green, and effective throughout our long summers. Native throughout America. One hundred feet or more.

BOX ELDER, (*Acer Negundo*)—A large, rapid-growing native tree of spreading habit of the Maple family. Seventy feet.

BOIS D'ARC, (*Toxylon pomiferom*)—The rugged endurance of the tree and the persistence of the glossy green foliage throughout the long summers until frost, make the Bois D'Arc a very desirable tree; the male, or non-bearing variety, is especially desirable.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA—Broad, deep green foliage, and large fragrant trumpet flowers in immense clusters in spring. The Catalpa is native in most parts of the South. Valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes. *C. Speciosa* is the best of the many varieties. Sixty to one hundred feet.

CATALPA BUNGEI—Special. A Chinese variety, very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted or budded on a high stem. Extensively used for formal effects. We grow these in great quantities, and ship them throughout the United States. Prices, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., 75c each; 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

COTTONWOOD, (*Populus, Deltoides, Canadensis*)—One of the best of the Poplars. Large, spreading, luxuriant, aspen-like, cheery. To be used sparingly in back ground effects. Partial to low lands, but largely succeeding on uplands.

COTTONWOOD, WESTERN OR MOUNTAIN, (which we call *Populus Rio Grande* for want of a more appropriate classification)—Of a willowy growth, leaves small, native to the Rio Grande and other valleys of the far Southwest, and well suited to our Section C.

DOG WOOD, WHITE FLOWERING, (*Cornus Florida Alba*)—A native small tree of the South, greatly admired for its graceful habit, green foliage and striking white flowers.

DOG WOOD, RED FLOWERING, (*Cornus Florida Rubra*)—Similar to above, except that its blooms, which it produces profusely in the spring, are a rich rose color, altogether a very effective tree.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, (*Taxodium Distichum*)—A pyramidal shaped tree of very striking appearance, its light green featherly foliage contrasting well with its cinnamon brown bark. Good in groups or as specimens. Has the appearance of an evergreen, but drops the leaves in winter. Attains fifty to one hundred and fifty feet.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE, (*Ulmus Americana*)—Our tall, wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm, the new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however, forming the vase type, limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.

ELM, SCOTCH, OR WYCH, (*Ulmus Scabra*)—Much like the American Elm in habit, but with a more round topped head, and peculiar branches and broad leaves, making it distinct and beautiful. One hundred feet.

ELM, WEEPING, (*Ulmus Scabra Pendula*)—Of pendant or weeping habit. Grafted on high topped Scotch Elms, they make a very fine effect. \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

GOLDEN RAIN TREE, (*Kolreuteria Paniculata*)—A medium sized tree from China and Japan. Succeeds well in the South, Sections A and D, and endures drouth well. Leaves large, compound, irregularly toothed, with immense panicles of yellow flowers in June, suited for groups or single specimens. Special Price, 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; 3 to 5 ft., 50c each.

HACKBERRY, (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees, or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found that hackberries, four to seven years old transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite or most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations.

JAPAN VARNISH, or Chinese Parasol Tree, (*Sterculia Platanifolia*)—A strong growing, green barked tree of tropical appearance, native of Japan and China, proving very effective in our Southland, Sections A and D. Leaves broad, deep green, tropical looking, large panicles or clusters of yellow flowers. Prices, 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

LOCUST, BLACK, (*Robinia Pseudacacia*)—A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, wind breaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very

rus Rubra)—Much used in the Southwest for shade and fruit, especially in hog and chicken yards. Its sturdy endurance, and its long, continuous fruiting make it valuable.

MULBERRY, DOWNING, (*M. Alba*)—Of larger and better flavored fruit than the Hicks, and of larger foliage, but not so enduring.



Elm—*Ulmus Americana*

durable. A five-acre block on the western prairies, planted 8 feet by 6 feet is by far the best per acre asset upon any western farm home. The profusion of white, fragrant flowers in spring is desirable.

LINDEN, or BASSWOOD, (*Tilia Americana*)—A stately tree, common in many parts of America, including the Southwest. A rapid grower, fresh and luxuriant green foliage, with sweet flowers in early spring. We have found this Linden succeeds well in Section A and northward. Seventy-five to one hundred feet.

MAPLE, SILVER, or SOFT, (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—Native in many parts of the South. Grows best in moist, rich soil but succeeds almost anywhere. A rapid, chaste, beautiful tree, suited to a wide range of purposes.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAF, (*Acer Dasycarpum Wierii*)—A remarkably beautiful variety. Branches of partly drooping habit, leaves deeply and delicately divided, producing a very graceful effect. Special. Prices, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each.

MAPLE, HARD or SUGAR, (*Acer Saccharum*)—A large, pyramidal form, suited to the Piedmont, or mid-eastern section, not enduring our southwestern suns well. The same may be said of Norway Maple.

MULBERRY, HICKS EVERBEARING, (*Mo-*

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN, (*M. Alba Tartarica*)—Introduced into the United States by the Menonites about 1875. Very hardy and vigorous, well suited to our western plains, Section C. Largely used for timber plantings, and for stocks for grafting.

MULBERRY, BLACK ENGLISH, (probably *M. Nigra*)—Came to America from Asia by the way of England. Well suited to the purposes of a shade and bearing mulberry in the South; Sections A and D.

MULBERRY, NON-FRUUITING—Of these we have the so-called White or Paper Mulberry, the *Morus Multicaulis*, and a variety of the Male Russian, all of which are especially acceptable to the people of Sections C and D, the southwestern plains country, where shade without fruit is desired. The Male Russian is rare, and is 20 per cent higher in price than the general list of shade trees.

MULBERRY, TEAS WEEPING—A chance seedling of a Russian Mulberry, introduced by John C. Teas, of Missouri, about 1883. This tree has a most wonderful pendant habit. Top grafted on stems of Russian Mulberry, it makes a most pleasing effect upon the lawn. Special. Prices, well developed heads, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

MIMOSA, (*Acacia*)—There are many Mimosas, the one we cultivate is the small to medium tree of spreading habit, with fairy like

SHADE TREES—Continued.

foliage, pinnae, three to six pairs, or forty or less narrow leaflets each, with beautiful orange colored blooms continuing for a long while in spring. This tree makes a beautiful effect against groups of larger trees, or singly.

OAK, (*Quercus*)—Our native Oaks are of noble, majestic habit, some of stout, spreading branches, others with more round topped head, and still others forming a beautiful pyramid. The leaves while of various shapes, are all elegant. Nearly all of the Oaks flourish in the Southland, and the wonder is that we do not plant and prize them more than we do. It may be well for every lover of trees, and especially our school boys and girls to be “aye planting an acorn or a nut here and there,”



Pin Oak

under the inspiration that “Great oaks from small acorns grow.” Try it; plant them as soon as they drop in the fall. Oak trees require care in transplanting. Our nursery grown trees have a fine system of roots and transplant successfully. Special. For prices of all Oaks, add 20 per cent to prices of general list of shade trees.

PIN OAK, (*Quercus, Palustris*)—Attaining eighty to one hundred feet, forming a symmetrical pyramidal head, leaves deeply pinnated or cut, with five to seven lobes, bright green above lighter underneath, turning bright red and yellow in the fall, semi-evergreen. A handsome tree for the street or lawn. The tree is fibrous rooted and transplants well. Special.

WILLOW OAK, (*Q. Phellos*)—Grows fifty to a hundred feet, has slender branches, forming a conical, round topped head, short-petioled leaves, glossy green, its habit and foliage suggesting its name, Willow Oak. Very handsome and successful. Special.

TEXAS RED OAK, (*Q. Texana or Coccinea*)—Tall growing, native to Texas and other Southern states, found growing successfully on dry, almost barren wastes, as well as in more favorable locations. Beautiful, dark green foliage, turning brilliant red in fall.

LIVE OAK—(See Evergreens, Broad Leafed.)

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—A most conspicuous, rapid growing, broad leafed tree, may be mistaken for Catalpa, but its great bunches of lavender flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, are quite distinct. Their fragrance, the first of the spring fills the air. It is used much as a foliage plant also, by cutting it down to the ground in winter, the rank shoots coming up producing a very luxuriant effect in spring and summer.

POPLAR, BOLLEANNA, (*Populus Bolleanna*)

—Named after Dr. Bolle. Imported from Turkestan by way of Europe. A very tall, pyramidal shaped tree, leaves bright green above, and silvery beneath, bark of a peculiar grayish green. Very effective in moderate use, towering up from behind and above other trees or buildings, or even along a driveway.

POPLAR, BALM OF GILEAD, (*P. Balsamifera*)—A strong growing, native tree, esteemed for the resinous fragrance of its large buds in the springtime, and its broad, heart shaped leaves, green above and rusty white beneath. The reader may recall, as the writer does, the throb of that boyhood’s “stone-bruise” on the heel, and how the fragrant Balm of Gilead poultice soothed, and brought the coveted sleep.

POPLAR, CAROLINA, (*P. Carolinensis*)—

Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country. Free from cottony blooms.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY, (*P. Italica or Pyramidalis*)—Named from Lombardy, an Italian province. For a long time planted in America. With age this becomes one of the most striking and picturesque trees. To be used sparingly.

POPLAR, SILVER, (*P. Alba*)—Of spreading habit, grayish bark, leaves light green above and white beneath. A very striking tree. Has the habit of sprouting profusely.

POPLAR, YELLOW or TULIP, (*Leriodendron Tulipifera*)—The lily tree, from its peculiar, lily-like yellow flowers in spring. Is not properly of the Poplar family. Esteemed as a park tree in Section C and northward, owing to its light green foliage and symmetrical habit. Yellow Poplar lumber of the middle states ranks high as a building material.

PECANS—(See Nut Trees for description and prices.)

RED BUD, or JUDAS TREE, (*Cercis Canadensis*)—A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate, reddish purple flowers early in spring before the leaves appear.

SYCAMORE, (*Platanus Occidentalis*)—Familiarly known as Sycamore, more properly American Plane Tree. One of the stateliest, tallest and most massive trees in America. An excellent street and park tree, enduring well the dust and smoke of cities, also growing on rocky, difficult uplands better than other species.

SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL, (*Platanus Orientalis*)—The Oriental Plane or Sycamore has been famous for centuries in European countries. It succeeds well in the Southern United States. Is said to hold its foliage better than our native Sycamore.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES, (*Melia Umbra* *californicus*)—This fine southern tree was first noticed near the battle ground of San Jacinto, and with no record of its introduction there,

SHADE TREES—Continued.

hence, it is, thought to be a distinct species from the common China tree, (*M. Azedarach*) which originated in India and Persia, and was introduced into the Southern United States in the last century. The Texas Umbrella is a great favorite South and West, Sections A, C and D. They are very heavy, for their height, hence, note special prices, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen; 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

WEEPING WILLOW, BABYLONIAN, (*Salix Babylonica Pendula*)—A fine willow tree of graceful, upright habit, with the ends of the limbs hanging down. Leaves and bark of a beautiful green. This is well suited to the South; more satisfactory than the Wisconsin

Weeping, which is more suited to northern sections.

WEEPING WILLOW, THURLOWS', (*S. Eleagnissima*)—Of a more decided spreading and weeping habit, leaves narrower, otherwise much the same as Babylonica.

WILLOW, RING LEAFED, (*S. Annularis*)—A form of Babylonica, but with leaves singularly whorled, like a ring, very odd.

WALNUTS—(See Nut Trees for descriptions and prices.) All Walnuts are valuable for shade, ornament, timber and fruit.

There are many more shade trees, both native and exotic, which are successful in our sections. We have included in this volume such as are most practicable and effective, and which we can supply.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

We have a large stock. Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid. Pruning may well be done to keep the shrubs in proper bounds and should be done immediately after blooming.

PRICES—50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100, except as otherwise noted.

VARIETIES.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON, (*Hybiscus Syriacus*)—Altheas are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, blooming for a long time, and deserve to be in every collection. Our new European varieties lately introduced from France are dwarf in habit, and the flowers are greatly superior to the old fashioned Althea. We have a larger assortment of distinct kinds, giving many shades of color and types of form and habit, both single and double, in colors including white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, striped, etc. We give description of a few of the named sorts.

ALTHEA, BANNER—This is a very successful, good grower and bloomer, flowers semi-double and fantastically striped, pink and white.

ALTHEA, RUBRA or RED—A profuse bloomer, flowers very double, bright red.

ALTHEA, PURE WHITE—Both single and double varieties.

ALTHEA, VARIEGATED—White changing to pink throat, very desirable, both single and double sorts.

ALTHEA, MEEHANII, (*Hybiscus Syriacus Meehanii*)—This unique novelty is unquestionably a great acquisition. Both the leaves and the flowers are beautifully variegated, with green center and creamy white irregular margins, the markings being very distinct and striking. The single wine colored flowers with deep red centers are borne in great profusion and contrast well with the foliage. Nothing equals this for massing or singly. Introduced from France twenty-five years ago by J. P. Berkman's Co. Prices, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen, \$50.00 per 100.

ACACIA, ROSE, or ROSE ACACIA, (*Robinia Hyspida*)—A very hardy, free-growing and free-blooming shrub of medium size. The entire plant is almost covered with brown spines or hairs, flowers of a bright pink in long pedicels. Grown as a shrub we sell it at the usual price of shrubs. We also have them grafted on high stems five to six feet from the ground, making a very striking tree, at \$1.00 each. We also have a variety of Acacia, with yellow, orange tinted flowers, very fine.

ALMOND, FLOWERING, (*Prunus Sinensis*)—A beautiful, small shrub, producing a profusion of small, double flowers early in spring before the leaves appear.

ALMOND, ALBA PLENA—Has double, white flowers.

ALMOND, RUBRA PLENA—Has double, pink flowers.

ALDER, (*Alnus*)—A native, familiar shrub, with striking foliage, and in June great panicles of white bloom. There are many varieties in cultivation and esteemed for massing effects.

ALDER, GOLDEN, (*A. Aurea*)—This is an imported variety the leaves of which are of a striking golden color.

AZALEA, (*Azalea Calendulacea*)—A native species called Great Flame Azalea. Covered with a profusion of bloom in April, orange, buff and crimson. A very brilliant, early spring shrub. Plant where it will have some protection against hot afternoon suns. Prices, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S, (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with beautiful, green foliage, changing to a coppery red in autumn; the leaves retained for a long time. Makes a beautiful dwarf hedge.

BARBERRY, PURPLE LEAFED—A fine shrub with violet purple foliage and fruit, most effective in grouping and massing.

CYDONIA or JAPAN QUINCE, (*Pyrus Japonica*)—Bright red flowers, appearing before the leaves, often in January, and frequently continuing in bloom for a month or more. Seldom produces a quince like fruit. Suited for hedges or single specimens.

CALYCANTHUS, (*Calycanthus Floridus*)—Sweet scented foliage, with a peculiar, purplish flower in spring with a distinct fragrance.

CRAPE MYRTLE, (*Lagerstroemia*)—This is a southern plant, Sections A and D; much esteemed, very effective both as a single specimen or a small tree, or in groups, as a large shrub. Blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. A single tree on the lawn is most effective, or a mass of them produces a most magnificent background. We have three or four distinct varieties. The crimson is a beautiful, bright red. The light pink is very distinct. The purple is not so much sought after as the others. The pure white is very rare and exquisitely beautiful. It does not stand as much cold as the others. Price of the white, 75c each.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

CINCQUEFOIL, (*Potentilla Fruticosa*)—A bright yellow flowering shrub, dwarf, succeeds in dry sections. Blooms from mid-summer until frost.

CHASTE TREE, or HEMP TREE, (*Vitex Agnus Castus*)—A hardy shrub, native to Southwest Texas and well suited to the Southwest. A peculiar sage-like foliage, with lilac flowers produced in terminal spikes, both the foliage and flowers very fragrant. Should be in every collection.

DEUTZIA GRACALIS—Dwarfish in habit, flowers pure white bell-shaped. Blooms profusely early in April.

DEUTZIA, CRENATA ROSEA—A very free blooming, pink flowered kind.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES, (Japan Oleaster)—A shrub which bears fruit, which is both edible and ornamental.

Satsuma sweet oranges. (See hedge plants.)

HYDRANGIA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. A bed of these shrubs is most striking. It is well to plant so as to have the sun's hottest rays partially broken.

HYDRANGEA, OTAKSA—An improved variety of the Hortensis group, producing large flower heads of pale rose, or pale blue, owing to soil conditions.

IRIS, JAPANESE—(See Bulbous Plants.)

KERRIA, JAPONICA or JAPANESE ROSE, (*Corchorus Japonicus*)—A low spreading shrub, producing in April a profusion of yellow flowers about an inch in diameter. Suitable for massing.

LILAC, (*Syringa*) (The name *Syringa* is by some planters also applied to the *Philadelphus* family, hence the liability of confusion)—The



Spirea Van Houttei.

FLOWERING WILLOW, (*Chilopsis Linearis*)—A tall growing shrub, native to Southwest Texas, growing and flowering under the most adverse, drought conditions as well as in moister sections, continuously from June to October. The flowers are a large corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edges nicely crimped, and of a varied, purplish hue. Leaves linear, resembling a willow, hence the name.

FLOWERING WILLOW, WHITE—We also have a variety with flowers pure white. There is also a variety with yellow flowers. Price, 75c each.

HARDY ORANGE, (*Citrus Trifoliata*)—The green bark and thick rugged thorns, its white fragrant orange blossoms in spring and beautiful yellow fruit in late summer or fall, together with its extreme hardiness, go to make this a beautiful, as well as very novel shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Fine individual specimens at the same price of general list of shrubs. Also used largely for hedges and for stocks upon which to grow

Lilacs are a well known and popular class of large shrubs which have been greatly improved. Who does not remember and cherish the flowers of exquisite purple, and delightful fragrance of the Old Lilac Bush in the corner of the yard at the old home place. Succeeds well anywhere.

LILAC, COMMON, (*S. Vulgaris*)—Flowers blue, very fragrant.

LILAC, PERSIAN, (*S. Persica*)—An improved Lilac, flowers in early spring, light purple, very fragrant.

LILACS, WHITE, (*S. Persica Alba*)—This is a variety of the Persian, producing handsome, white flowers. Blooming plants on our own grounds have proved very satisfactory.

LILAC, PINK, (*S. Persica*)—A pink flowered variety, which is quite novel and rare.

LILAC, IMPORTED—We have quite a number of the fine new Lilacs which we have imported from France, and are now propagating here, which produce flowers of many distinct colors and habits, both single and double. We

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

can make up a rare collection at the regular price of Flowering Shrubs.

PEACH, PINK FLOWERING—This may be termed a peach tree full of double pink roses, for such it appears. Very attractive. No fruit.

PEACH, WHITE FLOWERING—Similar to above, except flowers are pure white.

PEACH, CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERING—The flowers of a peculiar, chrysanthemum appearance.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—A rather small growing plum tree with very strikingly attractive leaves, fruit and new growth of a very distinct purple, which endures throughout the summer; massed with other trees or as single specimens is very attractive.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS, or MOCK ORANGE, (Improperly called Syringa, Sweet Syringa, etc.)—A rather upright shrub of good appearance, bearing in May and June a profusion of single white flowers one and one-half inches wide, in rather dense racemes, very fragrant and effective.

PHILADELPHUS, GOLDEN LEAFED, (P. Folia Aureis)—Leaves beautifully and strikingly variegated, green and yellow. Flowers in long racemes of white. Rare and beautiful.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING—A striking shrub with glossy, green leaves, and beautiful crimson double flowers in June. Adapted to Section A and southward. (See Fruiting Pomegranate elsewhere.)

PRIVETT—(See Hedge Plants.)

PURPLE PRINCE or SMOKE TREE, (Rhus Cotinus)—Masses of delicate looking, grayish bloom during the summer. The leaf is also striking. (See White Fringe also.)

PAEONIAS—(See Bulbous Plants.)

ROSEMARY—(See Hedge Plants.)

SPIREA, (Greek form Spirea)—This is a large class of plants of shrubby habit which produce a profusion of flowers in white or pink, especially adapted to the South, though many varieties are hardy far to the North. Some Spireas flower in spring, while others bloom from June till frost. We have in stock the following:

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf Spirea, the variegated foliage, and the flowers of dark crimson, which continue from May throughout the season, make it very desirable. Makes a fine effect in a bed or a hedge or singly.

SPIREA BILLARDII—Flowers continuously, deep pink in long spikes.

SPIREA, FONTENAYSI ALBA—Resembles Billardii, but the spikes of flowers are white. A continuous bloomer.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA—A beautiful, early blooming variety with masses of small pure white double flowers.

SPIREA REEVESII or BRIDAL-WREATH—Large clusters of double white flowers in March. An old favorite.

SPIREA THUNBERGII—Of dwarfish habit, with fine feathery foliage, its white flowers produced in February and March. Suitable for a low hedge.

SPIREA VAN HOUTEI—A strong shrub, which, with its long, slender pendant branches, shows up very gracefully at all times, and when covered with its clusters of white flowers in the latter part of March is most striking.

SPIREA GRANDIFLORA or PEARL BUSH, (Exochorda, Grandiflora)—A very attractive shrub native of North China. Has large, pure white flowers in great profusion in March, a veritable snow bank. A clump of this on the lawn makes a conspicuous feature.

SNOW BALL, (Viburnum Opulus Sterilis)—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April; an old favorite.

SNOW BALL, JAPANESE, (Viburnum Placatum)—Of upright, bush growth, a better bloomer and continues longer than the common snowball, and is far superior to it. Price, 75c each, \$6.00 per dozen.

SPANISH BROOM, (Genista)—A unique, green stemmed shrub of upright habit, and bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in April and May. Endures drouth; suited to Sections A and D, and southern portion of B.

TAMARISK, NEW, (Tamarix Plumosa)—A beautiful shrubby tree, attaining ten to twenty feet, of feathery pea green foliage resembling a cypress, and producing throughout the summer beautiful, light pink flowers in long open racemes. Well suited to southwestern conditions. (See also Hedge Plants.)

WHITE FRINGE, (Chionanthus Virginica)—A very ornamental native shrub, with white, fragrant, fringe like flowers in April and May.

WEIGELA ROSEA, (Diervilla)—Long spikes of tubular, pink flowers, very hardy and pretty.

WEIGELA VARIEGATED, (W. Variegata)—The leaves are beautifully variegated green and yellow. The flowers also are profuse and attractive.

N. B.—For a further enumeration of shrubs, see Broad Leafed Evergreens, also Hedge Plants.

CLIMBING VINES.

These constitute Nature's own living drapery, indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

PRICES, except as otherwise noted, well rooted vines—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

VARIETIES.

BOSTON IVY or JAPAN IVY, (Ampelopsis Veitchii)—A beautiful, rank, deciduous climber, eminently suited to covering brick walls, trees, etc. The glossy, green foliage endures dust and smoke well, and turns brilliant orange and scarlet in fall.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Immense panicles of small white, star-shaped flowers all through summer and fall, very fragrant. Vine a vigorous climber. Should be pruned in winter. Prices, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

CLEMATIS, MAD. EDWARD ANDRE—Very much the same in habit, and flowering as Jackmanii, except the flowers are a brilliant red. Prices, 75c each, \$7.00 per dozen.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—Of the same class as Jackmanii, except the flowers are creamy white. Very fine indeed. Like the Jackmanii and Andre, they are best planted in the fall,

and pruned in winter. Prices, 75c each, \$7.00 per dozen.

ENGLISH IVY, (Hedera Helix)—Well known evergreen climber with thick, green, glossy foliage, well adapted to covering brick or stone walls, or other objects, and effective in hanging baskets. Thrives in shady and uncongenial conditions. Prices, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—A low, trailing, evergreen shrub or vine of rapid growth. Effective in covering walls, etc. We have the green leafed, also the variegated. Well rooted plants, 75c each, \$5.00 per dozen. (See Broad Leafed Evergreens.)

HONEYSUCKLE, (Lonicera)—The sweet honeysuckle is a general favorite everywhere. There are a great many varieties, both climbing and of upright or bush form. We offer a sun Price, 1 ft., 50c each.

CLIMBING VINES—Continued.

JAPAN EVERGREEN—A strong, evergreen vine, leaves dark green with slight fuz or hairs, flowers white, changing to yellow, very fragrant. A long, continuous bloomer.

CHINESE EVERGREEN—Very similar to above, with only a slight difference in foliage and habit.

SCARLET EVERBLOMING OR BELGIAN, (*L. Caprifolium Belgica*)—A semi-evergreen, strong climber of the woodbine type; flowers produced here from February to October in dense heads, very fragrant, of striking color, yellowish white inside and carmine or red outside. One of the finest ever offered. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

beautiful white, fragrant flowers from April to July. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

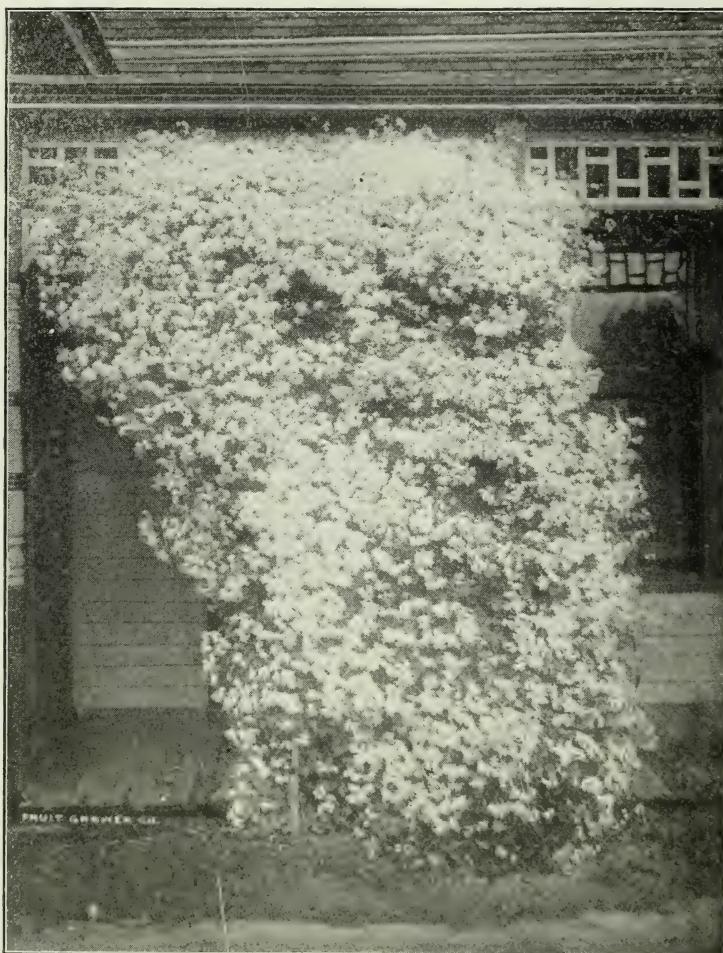
JASMINE, WHITE STAR, (*J. Trachelospermum*)—A good vine with narrow leaves and green bark, producing in spring a profusion of white, star-like flowers, which emit a delightful fragrance. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

MATRIMONY VINE, (*Lycium*)—A vine of grayish, green branches, violet flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit. Valuable as a climber.

ROSES—(See Climbing Roses elsewhere.)

SILK VINE, (*Periploca Graeca*)—A very rapid climber, with glossy green leaves, small, brownish, purple flowers in spring.

TRUMPET FLOWER, (*Bignonia Grandiflora*)



Clematis Paniculata

RED TRUMPET or WOODBINE, (*L. Semipervirens*)—A native vine growing throughout the South. A strong grower, and early and continuous bloomer; flowers red. There is also a variety with yellow flowers.

GOLDEN NETTED, (*L. Aurea Reticulata*)—A good climber, the green leaves beautifully veined with gold. Creamy, sweet flowers.

WHITE BUSH, (*L. Tartarica Alba*)—Upright in habit, with a profusion of white, sweet flowers in early spring.

JASMINE, CONFEDERATE or MAYLAYAN, (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*)—An evergreen vine, with pointed, medium sized leaves, and

—A strong climber, with deep orange trumpet flowers during the summer.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—A high climbing vine for wall, chimneys, tree trunks, etc., well known and popular. Leaves and fruit taking on a striking autumn hue.

WISTARIA CHINESE, (*W. Chinensis*)—A strong growing vine, of good foliage, and with a profusion of bunches, twelve inches long, of purple, pea-shaped flowers, in spring.

WISTARIA, WHITE, (*W. Chinensis Alba*)—Very similar to above, differing in that the flowers are almost white.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

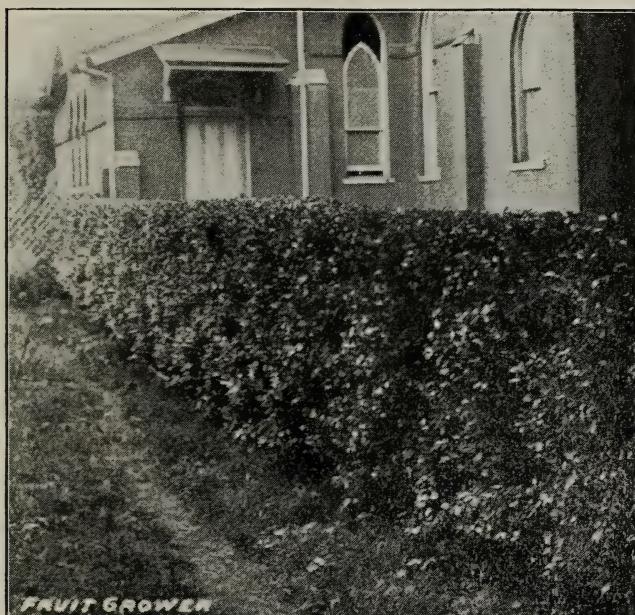
To define lot lines, to make a live fence for ornament and for defense, to cut off the back premises from the front view, and in formal landscape work, our hedge plants prove most effective. A hedge should be planted only on good rich soil, adding fertilizer if necessary. Plant 12 to 24 inches apart, and by a line to get them straight. Plants 1 to 2 feet when planted should be cut down to 10 inches, 2 to 3 feet plants to 15 inches, 3 to 4 feet plants to 2 feet, to secure a compact form. Pruning or shearing should be done at intervals, when new growth has attained 4 to 8 inches according to the kind of plant, cut back half the new growth till hedge has attained proper height, then cut back each time to within one inch of where cut before. Hedge shears with eight-inch blades may be had at hardware stores.

VARIETIES.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S, (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A dwarfish shrub with bright green foliage, changing to red in autumn. Makes a conspicuous, low-growing hedge. Plants, 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

BOX or BOX TREE, (*Buxus Sempervirens*)—A slow growing, very compact, round glossy-leaved evergreen. Ideal for a small hedge. Plant 10 to 12 inches apart. Plants, 2 ft., \$3.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100; 1 ft., \$2.50 per 10; \$12.50 per 100.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUM—An attractive, broad-leaved evergreen. Bears shearing into any desired shape. (See broad-leaved ever-



Privett

greens.) Plant 18 inches apart. Plants, 1 to 2 ft., 35c each, \$20.00 per 100.

HARDY ORANGE, (*Citrus Tififolia*)—This is the great hedge plant, combining both the ornamental and the defensive to the highest degree. The bright glossy leaves and green twigs, the white sweet scented flowers, followed by a profusion of pretty, round, yellow fruit make it very ornamental, while its great, sharp, stiff thorns, and its thick growing habit, make it a perfect defensive hedge. This hedge should have two or three shearings annually to keep it in good shape. Succeeds throughout the South and North. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart. Plants, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100. Plants, 1 to 2 ft., 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

PRIVETT, AMOOR RIVER, (*Ligustrum Amurense*)—The Amoor River is the finest ornamental hedge plant of all the Privetts. The leaves are small, dense and a beautiful green, the twigs small and thickly set, well suited to shearing. Adapted to Sections A, B, C and D. Has stood ten degrees below zero without injury. Not only does Amoor River Privett make the finest ornamental hedge, but is also very effective as sheared specimens in formal landscape work. The soil where planted should be made reasonably fertile for finest effects. Plants, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.50 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

PRIVETT, CALIFORNIA (L. *Ovalifolium*)—A very popular hedge plant, North, South and West. Its glossy green leaves, with white, fragrant flowers, its good habits for shearing and its hardiness and durability are greatly in its favor. Plants, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

PRIVETT, GOLDEN VARI-EGATED, (L. *Marginatum Aureum*)—A vigorous grower with large, green leaves, which are beautifully margined with bright yellow. Endures our southern suns well. Very striking as single specimens, natural or sheared, and makes a very fancy hedge. Plants, 2 to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

ROSEMARY, (*Rosemarinus Officinalis*)—A low, shrubby, greenish plant, suited for low borders or clumps. Very hardy. Plants 18 to 24 in., 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

ST. HELENA—A small grayish prostrate plant, very effective for a small neat edging or border. Endures well both North and South. Plants, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

WILD PEACH, MOCK ORANGE, or EVER-GREEN CHERRY, (*Prunus Caroliniana*)—A fine, evergreen tree, with shining pale leaves, flowering in spring, and a black cherry-like fruit in the fall. A very effective evergreen tree, or may be trained in any form desired in formal gardening, also makes a very desirable and very durable hedge. (See Broad-Leaved Evergreens.) Plants, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, 4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Fine evergreen hedges may be made of any of our evergreen trees, such as Chinese, Golden or Rosedale Arbor Vitae, or of Red Cedar. Also of a number of Blooming shrubs, which see under these heads.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.



Block of Rosedale Arbor Vitae

These are the Evergreen trees which bear their seeds in cones, and comprise many of our most important domestic trees, such as Pines, Arbor Vitae, Spruce, etc. Those we cultivate and offer in this catalogue, are selected with special reference to landscape adornment, in home, park and cemetery.

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss, or if preferred, and so ordered by the purchaser, we take them up with a ball of the natural soil as it grew, binding it on with burlap and cord, about four or five pounds to a tree three feet high. We find this the safest plan, though costing a little more in packing and freight. The burlap and cord is to be removed when planting, the ball of earth to be carefully preserved.

PRICES.

	(Except as noted otherwise.)	Each	Dozen
3 to 4 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet75	6.00
1 to 2 feet50	5.00

An extra charge covering actual cost of same will be added if the plants are to be balled with earth as described above. We have many large, or otherwise specially attractive evergreens, which we select and price on application.

VARIETIES.

ARBOR-VITAE, CHINESE, (*Biota Orientalis*)—A rapid growing southern Evergreen, a branch of *Thuya Orientalis*, originated in Persia and Eastern Asia; hardy here as far north as Massachusetts. Of this Biota type we have a number of varieties of varied habits of growth, and type and color of foliage. Well suited to southern conditions; this common Chinese Arbor Vitae is large, rapid and symmetrical, and is suited to large places as single specimens, groups, wind-breaks or backgrounds. Adapted to Sections A, B, C and D. Prices, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per dozen; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft., .50c each, \$5.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft., .30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

ARBOR VITAE COMPACTA, (*Biota Or. Compacta*)—A compact form of the Chinese, of beautiful compact habit and deep green color.

ARBOR VITAE, GOLDEN, (*Biota Or. Aurea*)—This is a very compact and popular form, retaining its beautiful habit naturally, and has a somewhat golden hue superseding the bright green. Very suitable for small places, such as front yards, cemeteries, etc.

ARBOR VITAE, PARAMYDAL, (*Biota Or. Pyramidalis*)—A very upright type of Golden Arbor Vitae, its bright green suffused with a slight golden tint.

ARBOR VITAE, NANA, (*Biota Aurea Nana*)—The finest of all the compact Biotas. Originated and introduced by P. J. Berckmans Co. Of very dwarf and symmetrical habit, and with a decided golden tint throughout the season. Prices, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 1 to 2 ft., .75c each, \$6.00 per dozen; 10 to 12 inches, .50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

ARBOR VITAE, JAPANESE FILIFORM, (*Biota Japonica Filiformis*)—This is a rare and very striking novelty, with thread-like foliage and very compact rounded habit. Well suited for small door yards, cemeteries and for tubs. Prices, fine specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1 to 2 ft., .75c each.

ARBOR VITAE, ROSEDALE, (*Biota Rosedale*)—A new Texas seedling, originated fifteen years ago by the late William Watson, of Brenham, Texas; evidently a hybrid between Golden Arbor Vitae and *Retinospora*. A beautiful, pale, glaucous green, of compact habit and feathery-like foliage. Very novel and popular. Suited to Sections A and D.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, (*Thuya Occidentalis*)—There are many forms of the American Arbor Vitae. They are of American origin. They are not suited to the South, but rather for Sections B and northward. The

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—Continued.

Oriental Biotas above described are the proper Arbor Vitae for the South.

CEDRUS DEODARA—The true Asiatic, or Himalayan, Cedar, originating in Southern Asia, and well suited to Sections A and D. A magnificent evergreen tree of tall, pyramidal habit, attaining a height of over one hundred feet. A tree planted by us here eighteen years ago, has now thirty feet spread of limbs at the base, and forms a pyramid over thirty feet high. The horizontal branches of beautiful, silvery, green foliage, droop at the ends, alto-

and now coming to the southern part of North America. Same price as *Cedrus Deodara*. Of the three, we consider *Cedrus Deodara* by far the best.

CYPRESS, LAWSON'S, (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*)—Lawson's Cypress is a very distinct and very attractive evergreen tree, varying largely in habit of growth and color of the foliage. A very peculiar glaucous green, is a rapid grower and well adapted to southern planting; Sections A, B, C and D.

CYPRESS, PYRAMIDAL, (*C. Pyramidalis*)—



Cedrus Deodara—Grown by us.

gether presenting a stately, graceful and often weird outline. This is to the South what Norway Spruce is to the North, and even more beautiful. To be planted only in large, roomy spaces, giving each tree thirty feet or more of room. When young the trees should be staked, but after they reach three or four feet they will lead off straight up. Fine specimens, 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each. Smaller sizes same prices as other evergreens.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—Of the same class as and similar to *C. Deodara*, and same prices.

CEDRUS LIBANII—From the mountains of Lebanon, north of Palestine, the cedar of the Sacred Writings. There are only a few of these old Monarchs of the Forest left on Mt. Lebanon. From its native habitat, it has been disseminated largely throughout Europe,

Very upright, or spiral in its growth. Very striking in appearance.

CYPRESS, HORIZONTAL, (*C. Horizontalis*)—This is a spreading evergreen tree, the branches growing at right angles from the tree.

CYPRESS, MONTEREY, (*C. Macrocarpa*)—This forms here a tree thirty to forty feet high, with spreading branches, and dark green foliage. Section D and south half of A.

CEDAR, RED, (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—Note that our common Red Cedar is really a Juniper, native to most parts of North America. A well known evergreen tree, thriving under most adverse conditions. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen; 1 to 2 ft., 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

JUNIPER, (*Juniperus Communis*)—Common

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—Continued.

JUNIPER, native in the more northern sections; succeeds reasonably well south. Of a dark, bluish green color.

JUNIPER, IRISH, (*Juniperus Hibernica*)—A most popular evergreen, of very upright or columnar habit, foliage deep green.



Biota Nana, page 46

JUNIPER, VARIEGATED, (*Juniperus Aurea*)—Very novel and striking, the deep green foliage tipped with gold. \$1.00 each. We also have the silver tipped variety. \$1.00 each.

JUNIPER, TRAILING, (*Juniperus Prostrate*)—The Trailing Juniper spreads out upon the ground, making an evergreen bed. \$1.00 each.

PINE, SCOTCH, (*Pinus Sylvestris*)—What the apple and the peach are among fruits, and the oaks are among forest trees, the Pines are among Coniferous Evergreens. There are a great number of varieties, widely distributed, and important timber producers. Only three varieties, which we list here, are suited for decorative planting in the Southwest.

PINE, SCOTCH—Succeeds well in any good, well-drained soil; (no pine will endure wet feet); is of dwarfish habit, rather compact.

PINE, AUSTRIAN or BLACK, (*Pinus Austriaca*)—Compact, dwarfish, makes a good, slow growing specimen tree.

PINE, WHITE, (*Pinus Strobus*)—The White Pine is the most attractive of the three mentioned here. Very graceful in form and color. Care must be taken in transplanting Pines not to expose the roots. We coat the roots with thick mud and cover with moss, or ball them with native earth.

RETINOSPORA **SQUAROSA**—This is rather a new tree of rare beauty, of dense, pyramidal habit, of bluish green foliage, suffused with a silvery sheen, changing to violet in winter. Suited to Section A and southward. \$1.00 each.

RETINOSPORA **PLUMOSA** **AUREA**—Most fantastic in the variegated tinting of its plume like foliage, the peculiar green tipped with bright gold. Section A southward. \$1.00 each.

SPRUCE, NORWAY, (*Abies Excelsa*)—The Norway Spruce is a great favorite in the North. Well suited to Section B, north half of Section A, and northward. There are a great many varieties of Spruce, but are not well adapted to the far South.

YEW, ENGLISH, (*Taxus Baccata*)—A very interesting evergreen, of deep green foliage, and reddish flaky bark, of spreading habit, inclined to be pendulous. A dwarfish tree in the Southwest. Thrives in partial shade. Groups well with larger trees in background, also makes a nice specimen. Sections A, B and southward. \$1.00 each.

YEW, VARIEGATED, (*Taxus Baccata Variesgata*)—Similar to the English Yew, but with foliage beautifully variegated. Section A and southward. \$1.50 each.

BROAD LEAFED EVERGREENS.

These comprise such Evergreens as Magnolia, Cape Jasmine, Laurel, etc. The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better, in addition to these precautions, to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Many of the Laurels, and others of our superb list, are well suited to growing in large pots or tubs, and are exceedingly popular. Use peaty, rich, sandy loam, and give partial shade in the heat of summer, and do not let them suffer either for want of, or too much water.

PRICES.

	Each	Dozen
3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	10.00
1 to 2 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00

VARIETIES.

ABELIA, (*Abelia Grandiflora*)—A class of semi-evergreen shrubs, native to Asia, and succeeding in our Southwest. Flowers profuse during the entire summer. Flowers tubular shaped, and white, leaves dark green. Suited for outdoor or indoor culture. \$1.00 each.

ABELIA MEXICAN, (*Abelia Floribunda*)—Of more compact growth than *Grandiflora*, flowers smaller and of a pale pink, continues to bloom from June to September. \$1.00 each.

BOX or BOXWOOD or BOX TREE, (*Buxus Sempervirens*)—A low, compact evergreen shrub or small tree of slow growth, with thick,

glossy, small, roundish leaves, native of Asia and Southern Europe, hardy mostly throughout the United States. An old favorite for small hedges in formal gardening, enduring shearing well. This variety is sufficiently dwarfish in the dry Southwest, and is better than *Suffruticosa*, the Dwarf Box. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100; 8 to 12 in., 25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

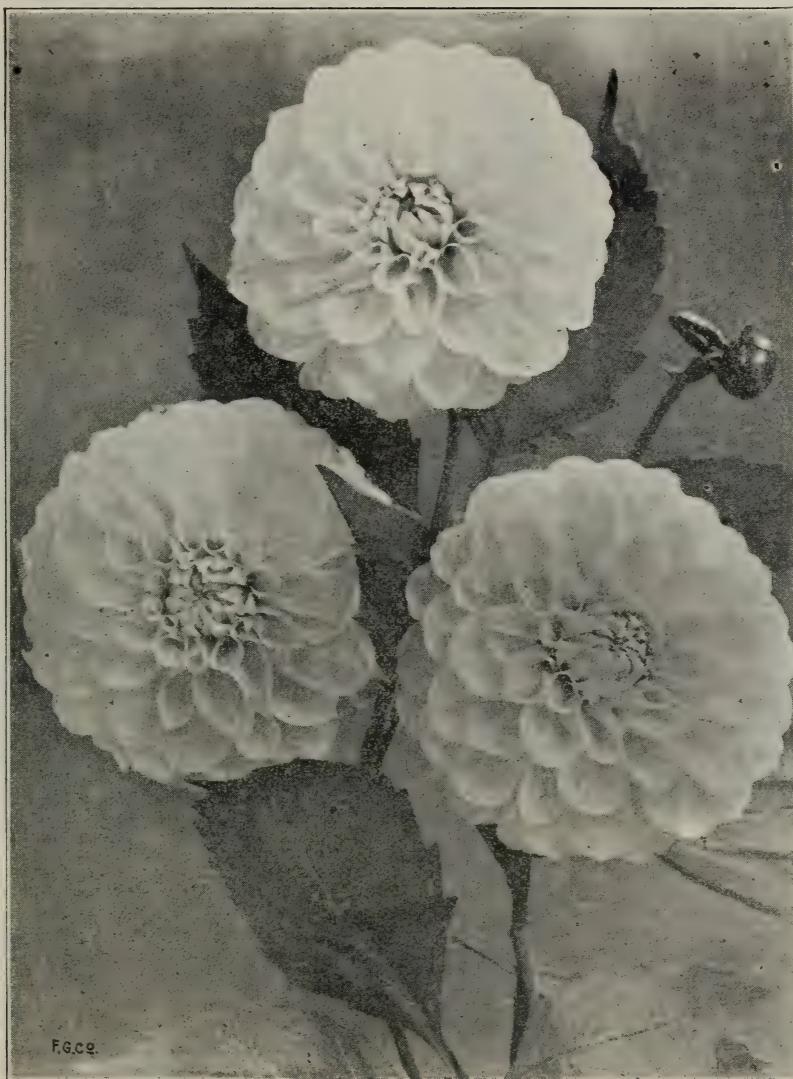
BOX, GOLDEN VARIEGATED, (*Buxus Semper Aurea*)—Leaves variegated with gold. We have also the silver variegated leafed variety. Price, 1 ft., 35c each.

BROAD LEAFED EVERGREENS—Continued.

BOX, DWARF, (*Buxus Suffruticosa*)—Grows in a very compact, round shape without shearing. Very effective for small evergreen edgings, letterings, etc. Must be provided with reasonable moisture. Plants, 4 to 6 inches. \$2.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE, (*Berberis Japonica*)—The Japanese Barberry is one of the evergreen shrubs of this family, and is well suited to the Southwest. (There are many Bar-

CAPE JASMINE, (*Gardenia Florida*)—Named after Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston, S. C. The Cape Jasmine of the Gardenia family is a rather tender shrub, attaining a height of six feet, with thick evergreen, shining foliage, and double, waxy, Camelia-like, very fragrant flowers. It blooms from May to September in the South, and is a great favorite. Hardy as far north as South Carolina and even Virginia in sections sheltered by mountains or timber.



Dahlia

berries which are deciduous, see *Barberis Thunbergii*). Its glossy, green, handsome leaves are broad, compound, five pointed, flowers yellow, in spikes, in February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A very handsome shrub, massed or singly. \$1.00 each.

BARBERRY, HOLLY LEAFED or MAHONIA, (*Mahonia Aquifolium*)—A very handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy, dark green, compound leaves, and yellow flowers in early spring. Has proved very hardy both as to cold and drouth resistance here on our grounds. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 1 to 2 ft., .50c each, \$.50 per dozen.

but often damaged by cold in open exposed prairie sections as far south as Sherman, Texas. In Section A, from Dallas, Texas, northward, it is well to provide slight protection, but south of there is reasonably safe. In South Texas, and Section D, they are grown largely a-field for cut flowers for northern markets. Well suited to pots for house or outdoor specimens, groups or hedges. *Gardenia Radicans* is very similar to *G. Florida*, except it is somewhat trailing in habit.

CAMELIA JAPONICA—A very popular, flowering evergreen shrub or small tree, similar to the Cape Jasmine, and of about the same hardi-

BROAD LEAFED EVERGREENS—Continued.

ness, but flowers larger, some producing white and others pink or red flowers. Largely used in pots or tubs in conservatories, etc. In southern part of Section D will grow outdoors. Good soil and plenty of moisture must be provided. Plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

EUONYMUS, JAPANESE, (Synonym *Euonymus Japonicum*)—There are a great number of varieties of Euonymus, some evergreen, and many deciduous or dropping their leaves in winter. All are popular shrubs or small trees. This *Euonymus Japonica* is a shrubby evergreen attaining a height of eight feet, with thick, glossy, green leaves, 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches long, also has flowers and red berries. Popular, singly, massed or in hedges. There are perhaps forty varieties of *Euonymus Japonica*, all interesting and in the main suited to the Southwest. We grow and offer the following.

EUONYMUS PULCHELIUS, (E. Jap. *Pulchellus*)—Has small leaves very compact in growth and well adapted for hedges.

EUONYMUS, GOLDEN VARIEGATED, (E. Jap. *Aureo Variegata*)—Similar in habit of growth to Japanese, only the leaves are beautifully margined or blotched with bright gold.

EUONYMUS, SILVER VARIEGATED, (E. Jap. *Argentea*)—The green leaves strikingly and distinctly marked white or silvered.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—This is really an evergreen vine suited to covering walls, fences, rocks or trellises. There are three kinds, one with green leaves, one with silver variegated, and one with golden variegated leaves. 75c each.

ELEAGNUS, GOLDEN, (*Eleagnus Maculata Aurea*)—Otherwise called Japan Oleaster. A very ornamental evergreen shrub, with large leaves two to four inches long, strikingly variegated, green blotted with gold. Another variety called E. *Frederici Variegata*, the leaves have yellow center and green margin. Both rare and fine. Section A and southward. \$1.00 each.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES—A deciduous variety bearing fruit that is edible, and is also an attractive shrub. 50c each.

HARDY ORANGE, (*Citrus Trifoliata*)—A very ornamental, small, semi-evergreen tree. Attractive in branch, leaf, flower and fruit. Succeeds perfectly in the dry Southwest or in the North. Large plants, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen. (For smaller plants for hedging, see Ornamental Hedges.)

JERUSALEM THORN, (*Parkinsonia Aculeata*)—A very novel and rare, fairy-like evergreen tree, with leaves somewhat resembling the spines of the pine tree, producing throughout summer beautiful yellow flowers. Native to Southwest Texas and Mexico, endures excessive drought admirably. Is considered rather tender as to cold, and probably would not be safe to plant north of Dallas, Texas. Is a small tree or large shrub. Admirable as specimens or hedges. \$1.00 each.

LIVE OAK, (*Quercus Semperfirrens*)—One of the finest large evergreen trees of the South. In our Section D, it is immense, some trees in the coast country growing to enormous proportions, and when draped with hanging Spanish moss are a great sight to behold. They also succeed in Section A as far north as Memphis or even Richmond. Nursery grown trees, properly handled, transplant well.

LAUREL, ENGLISH, (*Prunus Lauro*—*Cerasus*)—One of the most popular, broad leafed evergreen plants of Europe, and adapted to the southern United States, Sections A and D. Not to be confounded with *Lauras Nobilis*, though it is often grown in tubs, in formal shapes as *L. Nobilis* is done. The English Laurel is very successful in the Southwest.

LAUREL, BAY TREE, or SWEET BAY, (*Laurus Nobilis*)—Grown largely in tubs, trained to formal shapes, usually stems three to six feet, with top sheared into globular, pyramidal or cone shaped heads, very popular in formal gardening, or for house decorations. Prices, \$10.00 to \$25.00 per pair.

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN, (*Sophora Secundiflora*)—A beautiful, dark green small evergreen tree, native to the mountainous section of Southwest Texas and New Mexico. Fragrant, blue flowers, in spring resembling a purple *Wistaria* bloom. Suited to planting in the South, in groups or as single specimens, also as pot or tub plants. Special. \$1.00 each.

LAUREL, AMERICAN, or CALICO BUSH, (*Kalmia Latifolia*)—A small evergreen tree with handsome foliage and producing its rose colored flowers in large compound corymbs in May and June. Is a very meritorious, native American plant, grown principally in the Southeast. Should have good, loam soil, reasonable moisture, and partial shading from western sun. Also suited to growing in pots and tubs. Special. \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—This is perhaps the finest of the many varieties of Magnolias. Attains a height of eighty feet or more. Its large, dark, glossy evergreen foliage and immense, white, fragrant flowers in spring, followed by large, brown, seed pods in autumn, make it one of the finest decorative trees we have. The Pride of the South. Grows wild from North Carolina to Texas and the Gulf Coast. Hardy in Sections A and D, and of easy cultivation. Leaves should be removed in trans-planting.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM—(See Barberry, Holly-Leaved.)

PRIVETT, CALIFORNIA, (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—Very popular as a hedge plant throughout Sections A, B, C and D, and even further north. Almost evergreen, especially southward, and shears well in hedges, or as specimens, or will grow to a small tree if not pruned. White fragrant flowers in June and July. (See Ornamental Hedge Plants.)

PRIVETT, AMOOR RIVER, (*Ligustrum Amurense*)—The Amoor River Privett has a smaller leaf and is rather more profuse in blooming and fruiting than the California Privett. Shears admirably and endures almost any soil and climate. Specimens sheared like Sweet Bay, (*L. Nobilis*), and tubbed or in open ground are very effective. Sheared specimens in tubs, 3 to 4 ft. high, well proportioned, \$4.00 a pair. (See Hedge Plants.)

PRIVETT, GOLDEN VARIEGATED, (*L. Marginatum Aureum*)—Leaves beautifully margined with yellow, very hardy and desirable. Special. Sheared and tubbed specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 a pair. (See Ornamental Hedge Plants for prices.)

PHOTINIA, SERULATA—A very ornamental, large, evergreen shrub with handsome, shining, dark green leaves above and yellowish beneath, changing to red in fall; flowers white in large clusters in June. From China, and endured as far north as Washington, D. C., but are best with some sheltered protection from our changeable suns and winds of the open Southwest. Prices, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

WILD PEACH, MOCK ORANGE or EVERGREEN CHERRY, (*Prunus Caroliniana*)—Of the same species as English Laurel. An evergreen tree, attaining a height in Texas twenty to forty feet, of a desirable habit, and may be pruned or sheared into any desired shape. Native from South Carolina to Texas. A very fine evergreen lawn tree.

Bulbs and Tubrous Rooted Plants.

We offer the following, which are suited to out-door growing. Take note which are for Fall and which for Spring delivery and planting. These are furnished in the dry, dormant bulbs. Many of these may lie dormant in the ground Winter after Winter, especially in the South, others must be taken up after the stalk has ceased to flower and has died down, and bulbs stored in dry sand in a dry place free from freezing.

VARIETIES.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFLORA, (or *Crinum Longiflorum*)—Fall or spring. This is the most hardy of all the Amaryllis family, and, in Section A southward, planted once in a rich soil, well drained, may be left there year after year, its long tropical like leaves, and its great, lily-like, tubular shaped flowers, white, beautifully veined and shaded pink, are produced continuously. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

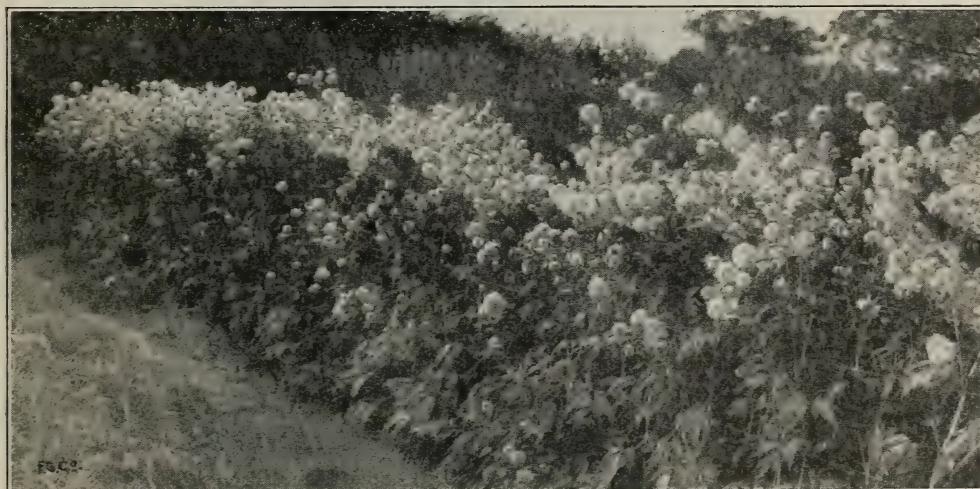
AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA — Fall or Spring. Termed by Mr. Ramsey, Mexican Sacred Lily. Very hardy and attractive, crimson. 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

CALLA LILY, ESCULENTUM or **ELEPHANT'S EAR**—Spring. To be planted in rich soil in February to April, and have abundance of moisture. Immense, tropical like leaves, green, one to two feet in diameter. Makes a

of showy, funnel-shaped tubular flowers in May, June, July, of most fantastic colors. We have the finest strains. A dozen of these in a rich bed or border will richly repay the planter. After flowering, bulbs to be stored in winter. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS—Fall. From the Mediterranean region. Plant in rich, well-drained earth in December in the South, earlier in the North, four to five inches deep, darken to induce root growth by a covering of light rotted peat, leaves, or coarse hay, and uncover when ready to come up. Very desirable in four-inch pots in house, or in outdoor beds. We supply a good assortment of imported Dutch and Roman bulbs. In South may be left out during winter. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

HARDY LILY—Fall or spring. These are



Golden Glow or Rudbeckia

fine center piece for a bed. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

CANNAS—Spring. The advancement made in Cannas is wonderful. They are gorgeous in their foliage and in their great trusses of flowers in spring and summer in very brilliant and varying colors. We have a number of the best varieties. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

DAHLIAS—Spring. Originated in tropical America. A very chaste and satisfactory flowering bulbous plant during summer. In northern sections bulbs must be taken up and protected during winter. Section A and southward they may remain in the ground. We have quite a collection of the various types and shades of color. 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

GOLDEN GLOW or RUDBECKIA—Fall. Bulbs may be left in the ground over winter in the Southwest. Its brilliant yellow, Dahlia-like flowers from June till frost make a very striking bed. One of the finest, hardy perennial plants. This is the finest of all the Rudbeckias. Bulbs, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS—Spring. Gladioli are among the most popular of all the garden bulbous plants which flower in summer. Great spikes

among the old fashioned plants which have again come into vogue. Their conspicuous flowers striking colors, and stately forms, appeal strongly to the eye and the imagination as well. May be used to make splendid border and massing effects. Single and double Tiger Lilies may be left in open ground in the South. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

LILLIUM AURATUM GOLDEN, and **L. ALBUM WHITE**, and **L. RUBRUM RED**, may also be left in the open ground in the South. Price 30c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPANESE IRIS, (*Iris Kempferi*)—Fall or spring. Well suited to the Southwest, and hardy far to the North. The improved Japanese is bringing the Iris again into wide popularity as a permanent border or bedding plant. Well to be taken up and replanted occasionally. Its large, gaudy flowers, veined and blotched in various shades of white, purple, red, etc. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

NARCISSUS—Fall. Narcissi are among the choicest of the hardy spring bulbous plants. They respond well to rich soil and good treatment, and will persist in forcing up their waxen flowers in early spring, even under most adverse conditions. What a pleasant and refresh-

BULBS AND TUBROUS ROOTED PLANTS--Continued.

ing surprise in early spring, even though overrun by neglected lawn grass. Give a rich, well-drained bed or border, also may be potted for house use. We have a choice collection of the leading sorts. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PERENNIAL PHLOX--Spring planting. Phlox is of two classes, *Phlox Drummondii* and variations, which is annual and best grown from seed sown in early spring; and Perennial Phlox, the bulbs of which we offer, growing 18 to 24 inches high, with great panicles of bright colored flowers in summer in greatly varying hues, altogether very chaste and beautiful. Nothing more satisfactory for a bed or border. Bulbs best taken up and stored after

TULIP, (*Tulipa*)--Fall. A European bulb, well suited to our needs. Its waxen, many colored flowers, shaped like a turban inverted, whence it gets its name, are beautiful in early spring. To be treated same as Hyacinths, which see. The best varieties, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

TUBER-OSE, MEXICAN, (*Polianthus Tuberosa Mexicana*)--Spring. Not to be called Tuberose, but tuber-ose, signifying Tubrous rooted hyacinth. The Pearle tuber-ose, while largely grown in America and successful in the North, is not a success in the Southwest, but the Mexican variety is a magnificent success in Sections A, C and D, producing fine crops of



Phlox

flowering. In named sorts, 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

PAEONIA--Fall. Named after the mythical Dr. Paeon. Native of Europe and Asia, greatly improved and decidedly at home in most parts of North America. Well suited to the Southwest. The flowers are immense in size and gorgeous in their varied colors from pure white to deepest maroon and red. Bulbs may be planted in fall or winter and remain in the ground continuously. After the flowers and stalks have died down in late summer, verbenas or other bright bedding plants may occupy the same bed, taking care not to injure the crowns of the paeonia bulbs in cultivating. Fine varieties, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

waxen, white fragrant flowers in great spikes during July to October. The flowers are in great demand on all occasions in the southwestern cities and even shipped north. Very desirable for home decoration or as a commercial product. The flowers from a thousand of these bulbs will find ready sale in any small town, a half acre of them would prove very productive indeed. Plant on well-drained, rich soil and give plenty of moisture in summer. They will bloom in dry soil, but if you want grand results, give them plenty of moisture. After frost bulbs should be taken up, dead tops removed and kept in dry sand until spring planting. 25c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS—We grow the leading varieties, such as Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and others. Strong plants, 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT—\$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are very effective for bedding purposes, are exceedingly graceful and showy, should be planted in groups or clumps.

VARIETIES.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*)—Tropical looking, green leaves, with large white plumes with long stems. Must have plenty of moisture. Prices, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PAMPAS GRASS, PINK (*Gynerium Rosea*)—A new Pampas of compact growth, with plumes a delicate pink. A free bloomer. Prices, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

RIBBON GRASS (*Arundo Donax Variegata*)—Highly prized in the parks and on the lawns. Its rank green leaves are brightly striped with white lengthwise, producing a novel and very pleasing effect. Prices, 30c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ZEBRA GRASS (*Eulalia Japonica Zebrina*)—A variegated, hardy grass from Japan, leaves green with gold strips running across, light feathery plumes, very distinct. Prices, 30c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ROSES.

The Rose is rightly termed "Queen of Flowers," and there is probably no section of country where they can be grown with so little trouble as in the Southwest.

The fine everblooming sorts which must be grown under glass or otherwise protected, in the North, are hardy here and by selecting from the following list, planting in rich soil and properly cultivating, the finest blooms imaginable may be had almost every day from April until November. In making selections we suggest that customers order those which we class as "hardy," which means they are safe in this climate. A few of the varieties which we grow are only spring bloomers, which we offer because of their especial merit; almost the entire list of sorts which we grow are everbloomers. All plants bloom in field before they are shipped out. We know they are true to name and are as good as money can buy.

Those marked * are especially recommended.

50,000 FIELD GROWN ROSES.

PRICES.

(Except as Otherwise Noted)

	Each	Dozen	100
Extra strong	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$30.00
No. 1 .....	.35	3.00	20.00
No. 2 .....	.25	2.25	15.00

All Roses marked 50 cents are \$5.00 per dozen.

VARIETIES.

ALINE SISLEY—Everbloomer; a violet red, very fragrant.

***AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Everbloomer; rich, rosy crimson; very hardy. 50 cents.

ANDRE SWARTZ—Everbloomer; dark crimson, profuse bloomer; hardy.

***AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEU**, (White La France)—Everbloomer; pearly white; hardy.

BABY RAMBLER—Special, new popular, pink, cluster rose. 50c each.

BALDWIN, (Helen Gould)—Everbloomer; color a beautiful carmine; hardy. 50 cents.

BEAUTY OF STAPLEFORD—Everbloomer; color bright pink, shaded carmine; hardy.

BELLE SIEBRECHT—Everbloomer; long pointed buds; color deep pink; hardy.

***BESSIE BROWN**—Everbloomer; very large and double; creamy white; hardy. 50 cents.

BLACK PRINCE—Everbloomer; dark crimson, flowers cupped; hardy.

***BON SILENE**—Everbloomer; deep rose, free blooming; very fragrant; hardy.

BOULE DE NIEGE—Everbloomer; pure white, medium size.

***BRIDESMAID**—Everbloomer; a fine clear, dark pink; hardy.

BURBANK—Everbloomer; color cherry crimson; strong and vigorous; hardy.

***CATHERINE MERMET**—Everbloomer; clear shining pink; hardy.

***CHAMPION OF THE WORLD**—Everbloomer; deep rose; very hardy.

***CHRISTINE DE NOUE**—Everbloomer; clear rich maroon. 50 cents.

CLARA WATSON—Everbloomer; very fine; color salmon pink; hardy.

***CLIMBING BRIDESMAID** — Everbloomer; color same as Bridesmaid; hardy. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING LA FRANCE**—Everbloomer; silvery pink, tinged with crimson; hardy. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING MALMAISON** — Everbloomer; identical with Malmaison in color; hardy. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING MARIE GUILLOT**—Everbloomer; pure white climber. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING METEOR**—Everbloomer; rich velvety red; hardy. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON**—Everbloomer; large deep pink flowers; extra fine; hardy. 50 cents.

***CLIMBING PERLE**—Everblooming; same as Perle except climbing habit. 50 cents.

CLIMBING WHITE PET — Everbloomer; snowy white.

ROSES—Continued

***CLIMBING WOOTON**—Blooms in spring; color bright magenta red; extra good; very hardy. 50 cents.

***COMTESSE EVA STARHEMBERG**—Everbloomer; yellow edged with rose; hardy.

***CORNELIA COOK**—Everbloomer; creamy white tinged with pale lemon.

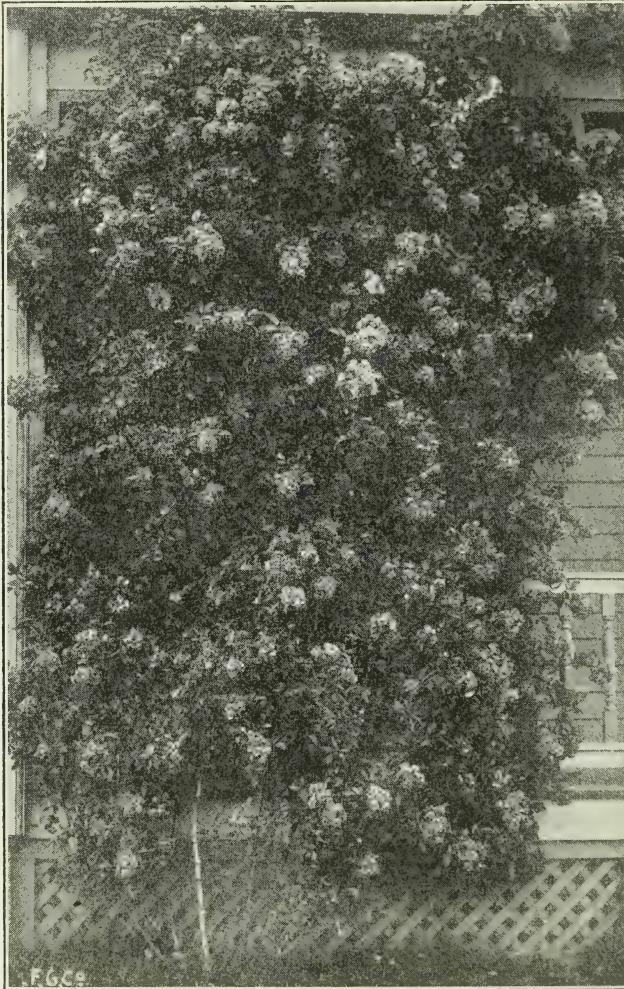
***COQUETTE DE LYON**—Everbloomer; canary yellow; best yellow for bedding; hardy.

FRANCES WILLARD—Everbloomer; pure snow white.

FRANCOIS LEVET—Everbloomer; color cherry pink.

GENERAL DE TARTAS—Everbloomer; brilliant crimson, shaded with violet purple; hardy.

GENERAL JACQUIMINOT—Blooms in spring only; shining crimson; highly esteemed; very hardy.



Climbing Meteor

***CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Blooms in spring only; rich glowing crimson; blooms in clusters; a very hardy climber.

DEVONIENSES—Everbloomer; creamy white with rosy center.

DINSMORE—Everbloomer; rich crimson scarlet.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Everbloomer; soft rosy pink; hardy.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—Everbloomer; brilliant rose pink; hardy.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURG—Everbloomer; glowing brilliant crimson.

***ENCHANTRESS**—Everbloomer; color creamy white tinged with buff in center.

***ETOILE DE FRANCE**—New; brilliant red; very fine; blooms like Etoile. 50 cents each.

***ETOILE DE LYON**—Everbloomer; rich golden yellow; extra fine; hardy.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—Everbloomer; orange yellow, almost salmon; rather tender.

***GIANT OF BATTLES**—Blooms in spring only; hardy crimson rose.

GOLDEN GATE—Everbloomer; white tinged with golden yellow and clear rose; hardy and fine. 50 cents.

HELEN CAMBIER—Everbloomer; small salmon flowers.

***HELEN GOULD**—Everbloomer; color warm rosy crimson; hardy and fine. 50 cents.

HER MAJESTY—Clear rosy pink; very fragrant; a very fine rose, though not a very profuse bloomer. 75 cents.

HERMOSA—Everbloomer; color rose; a constant bloomer; hardy.

***ISABELLA SPRUNT**—Everbloomer; bright canary yellow; hardy.

ROSES—Continued.

MADAM WELCHE — Everbloomer; amber yellow clouded with crimson; hardy.

MAGNA CHARTA—Everbloomer; rosy red flushed with crimson; hardy.

MAID OF HONOR—Everbloomer; color rich glowing pink; hardy.

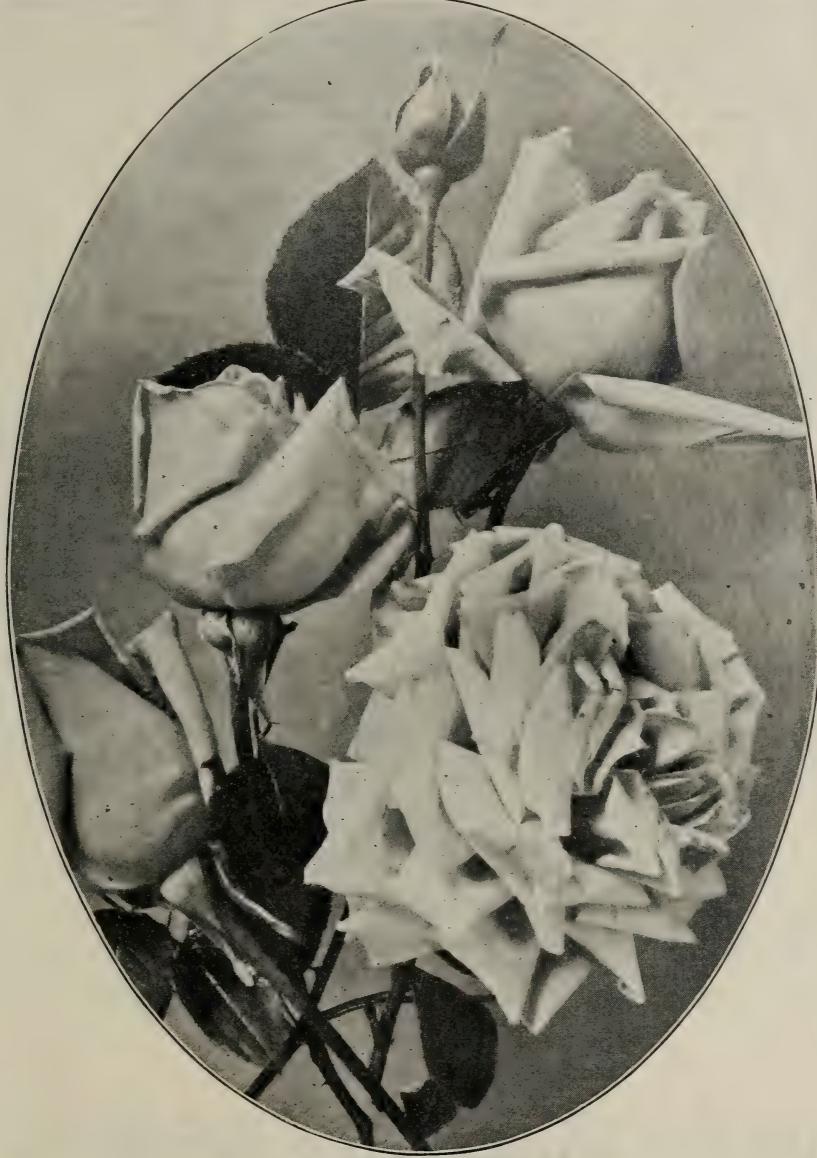
***MALMAISON**—Everbloomer; color creamy flesh; extra good; hardy.

MARION DINGEE—Everbloomer; deep brilliant crimson; hardy.

MEDIA—Everbloomer; rich lemon yellow; hardy. 50 cents.

***METEOR**—Everbloomer; rich velvet crimson; extra fine; hardy.

MILLE. CECIL BERTHOD—Everbloomer; sulphur yellow; very pretty; hardy.



LA FRANCE

***MARECHAL NEIL** — Everbloomer; color deep golden yellow; rather tender; climber. 50 cents.

MARGARET DICKSON—Everbloomer; pure white; extra large.

MARIE GUILLOT—Everbloomer; pure white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; hardy.

***MARIE LAMBERT**—Everbloomer; snow white; constant bloomer; hardy.

***MARIE VAN HOUTTE**—Everbloomer; canary yellow, passing to creamy white, edged with rose.

MOSELLE, (Yellow Soupert)—Everbloomer; dwarf bush; flowers borne in clusters; hardy.

MRS. DEGRAW—Everbloomer; bright coral pink; hardy.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Everbloomer; color soft pink; hardy.

***MRS. ROBERT PEARY**—A strong ever-blooming climber; hardy; unexcelled. 50c.

MURIEL GRAHAM — Everbloomer; pale cream, faintly blushed rose.

NIPHETOS—Everbloomer; pure snow white; pointed buds; rather tender.

ROSES—Continued.

PHILEMON COUCHET—Everbloomer; light pink; hardy.

***PAPA GONTIER**—Everbloomer; cherry red passing to crimson; hardy.

***PAUL NEYRON**—Blooms at intervals throughout the season; largest rose; bright shining pink; very hardy.

***PERLE DES JARDINES** — Everbloomer; clear golden yellow; one of the best; reasonably hardy. 50 cents.

PIERRE GUILLOTT—Everbloomer; crimson, passing to a vivid carmine red; hardy.

***PINK LA FRANCE**—Everbloomer; silvery pink, with crimson; hardy.

PINK RAMBLER—Blooms in spring only; brilliant light carmine; very popular; very hardy climber.

PINK SOUPERT — Everbloomer; identical with Clotilde Soupert, except in color; hardy.

RAIRIE QUEEN—Blooms in spring only; clear bright pink; very hardy climber.

***PILLAR OF GOLD**—A fine yellow everblooming climber. 50 cents.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Everbloomer; beautiful light rose; hardy.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Blooms in spring only; velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon; shade black; very hardy.

PRINCESS DE SAGAN—Everbloomer; crimson; dwarf; a good bedding rose; hardy.

PRINCESS HOHENZOLLERN—Everbloomer; peachy red, passing to crimson; hardy.

PSYCHE—Blooms in spring only; new Rambler, color white suffused with salmon rose; hardy climber.

RAINBOW—Everbloomer; pink, striped crimson, center amber; hardy.

***RED LA FRANCE**—Everbloomer; rose pink, exquisitely shaded; hardy.

***REINE MARIE HENRIETTI**—Blooms at intervals through season; climbing rose; color glowing crimson; hardy.

***SAFRANO**—Everbloomer; very strong grower; fine sulphur yellow; hardy.

SOUV. D'UN AIME—Everbloomer; color rosy flesh, shaded with carmine; hardy.

SOU. DE WOOTTON—Everbloomer; bright magenta red passing to violet crimson.

SOUV. PRESIDENT CARNOT—Everbloomer; delicate rosy blush.

STRIPED LA FRANCE—Everbloomer; bright satiny pink striped with rose; hardy.

SUNRISE—Everbloomer; Austrian copper, scarlet and yellow; rather tender. 50 cents.

SUNSET—Everbloomer; rich golden amber shaded with ruddy crimson; rather tender. 50 cents.

TENNESSEE BELLE—Blooms in spring only; bright rosy blush; hardy climber.

***THE BRIDE**—Everbloomer; a superb white tea rose; edge of petals tinged with pink; hardy.

***THE QUEEN** — Everbloomer; color pure snowy white; hardy.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE—Everbloomer; magenta red passing to crimson.

WHITE LA FRANCE—Everbloomer; pure white, faintly tinged with creamy pink; hardy.

***WHITE MAMAN COCHET**—Everbloomer; white, tinged with rosy blush; hardy. 50 cents.

***WHITE RAMBLER**—Blooms in spring only; pure snow white climber; very hardy.

***WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON**—Blooms at intervals during season; coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; hardy climber.

WINNIE DAVIS—Everbloomer; apricot pink shading to flesh color. 50 cents.

***YELLOW RAMBLER**—Blooms in spring; golden yellow and very fragrant; hardy climber.

***JAMES SPRUNT**—Blooms at intervals through the season; deep cherry red climbing rose; hardy.

JOHN HOPPER—Blooms in spring only; brilliant rose, shaded crimson; very hardy.

***JOSEPH METRAL**—Everbloomer; carnation red, passing to carmine; hardy.

***KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—Everbloomer; color delicate creamy white, with long pointed buds; strong healthy grower; very hardy. 50 cents.

***LA FRANCE**—Everbloomer; silvery pink tinged with crimson; very hardy.

***LAMARQUE**—Everbloomer; pale canary yellow; a climber; very hardy.

LA PACTOLE—Everbloomer; pale sulphur yellow; hardy.

LIBERTY— Everbloomer; color beautiful crimson scarlet; hardy. 50 cents.

***LUCULLUS**—Everbloomer; dark crimson maroon; hardy.

***MADAM ALF. CARRIER** — Everbloomer; white tinged with pale yellow; hardy.

MADAM CAROLINE KUSTER—Everbloomer; beautiful orange yellow; hardy.

MADAM CAROLINE TESTOUT—Everbloomer; brilliant satiny rose; hardy.

***MADAM CHARLES WOOD**—Everbloomer; color bright fiery scarlet; hardy.

MADAM CARNOT—Everbloomer; color salmon rose; splendid; hardy.

MADAM DE WATTVILLE—Everbloomer; creamy yellow, edged with rose.

***MADAM FRANCES KRUGER**—Everbloomer; color coppery yellow; hardy and full.

***MADAM JOS. SCHWARTZ**—Everbloomer; pure white shaded with yellow and rose.

MADAM LOMBARD — Everbloomer; color rosy bronze.

MADAM MARGOTTIN—Blooms in spring; color dark citron yellow with apricot shading and red center; hardy.

***MADAM MASSON** — Everbloomer; clear bright rose; hardy.

MADAM PIERRE GUILLOT—Everbloomer; orange yellow shaded pink.

***MADAM COCHET**—Everbloomer; deep rosy pink, shaded yellow.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

This is a business within itself, and is in charge of a member of this company, who devotes his entire time and attention to the same. **Our entire eight greenhouses are devoted to Cut Flowers.**

There is scarcely a day in the year but that we can furnish Roses and Carnations, also other flowers in their season. Our assortment of Floral Designs is very large, including Wreaths, Crosses, Crescents, Hearts, Anchors, Stars, Pillows, Cycles, Lyres, Gate Ajar, Scales of Life, Broken Columns, Broken Wheel, Emblems of Lodges, Wedding Designs, etc. In fact, anything from the small \$1.00 designs to the large, showy \$50.00 ones. Phone or wire us; we can please you.

A HORTICULTURAL LIBRARY.

The value of expert knowledge is so great that no man in this strenuous age, can afford to **dig out** every line of knowledge, necessary to the highest success of his avocation, but while relying on himself largely, must also call into service the recorded knowledge and experience of the best authorities.

We are asked innumerable questions by our friends, which we gladly answer as far as possible by letter. Especially do we offer this "Manual and Catalogue," from which most of these inquiries may be answered. In addition, also we offer the following books written by masters in these different lines. We will send these books postpaid at publisher's prices, given opposite each. Most of these books are finely illustrated. Cash must accompany orders for books.

Agriculture Through the School Garden and Laboratory. Cloth.....	\$1.50	B. Reed.) Cloth.....	1.00
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Modern House Plans for Everybody. (S.		Ten Acres Enough. (I. P. Roberts.) Cloth.....	1.00

Spray Pumps and Sprayers.

We have arranged to supply these in all sizes and in the very best makes, at manufacturers' prices. Orders should be sent us some time in advance of the time needed for use. In fact, it is well to arm yourself with a good sprayer before the enemy makes his attack. Full description and prices will be given on application.

Address all communications to

TEXAS NURSERY CO.
SHERMAN, TEXAS

Cultural Observations

WHAT? WHEN? HOW?

GOOD, REASONABLY FERTILE LAND, and to have the land in good tillable condition is essential to the successful growth of any kind of tree or plant. If the place you want to plant is not such, you should make it so before planting, even if stones or poor soil must be removed, and good soil and fertilizer added.

SELECTING THE ORCHARD SITE.

The orchard should be planted upon elevated land, with the slope to the northwest if possible, well drained, but not rolling enough to wash badly; on the north of the residence and out houses, if practicable. The orchard is worthy your best land. Do not make the previous mistake of selecting the poorest land for the orchard. If the land should be thin, fertilize and make and keep it in good condition for your best crops. Prepare the land well by thorough and deep ploughing before planting. All our good Texas soils may be depended upon to grow good, home orchards. No home can afford to be without trees and flowers.

SELECTING THE TREES.

One of the most important things is to procure the best trees, even though they cost a few cents more per tree. You can not afford to plant a poorly grown, doubtful tree, even as a gift. The first cost is the smallest part of the outlay. Think of the valuable room, the culture, the time of waiting, the disappointment if you get a poor or doubtful foundation.

A black land farmer said to us, "I paid the round price of \$2.50 per tree for those ten pear trees, twelve years ago; they were higher then, but they were fine trees. If every investment paid me as well as these ten pear trees I would today be a rich man."

It is a well known fact, demonstrated even by decisions in our courts repeatedly, that a good fruit tree on a piece of land is worth, on an average, \$1.00 per tree at the end of one year, \$2.00 at two years, and so on up to \$10.00 at ten years. The product justifies these values, but if you start with a poor, cheap tree, failure is liable to follow.

One of the greatest obstacles to orchard growing we find is that the average planter does not value his planting as he should. Select good, first-class trees, well propagated and well grown, by a reliable home nursery, who not only has proper facilities to produce true-to-name, high grade stock, of good character, but is reliable, responsible and up to date in every particular. Such we beg to say the Texas Nursery Company is. Select one or two year trees, because these will grow off better than older ones as a rule.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.

Cut back short all side roots with an outward cut from the central root, thus leaving the fresh cut surface downward when the tree is in position; cut the tap root also. The average fruit tree or vine one to two years, when roots are pruned should present the appearance of stubs two to six inches long, owing to the size of the tree. Roots so treated will make a better and deeper system of roots than if they are left longer.

The tops of one-year fruit trees, which have good body buds on them, should be cut to a single stem two feet above ground, allowing limbs which come from the body bud of the young tree to come out from the body one to two feet above ground. Twenty inches above ground is a good height to head young trees, to allow of a twenty-inch rabbit protector on each tree.

Older, heavily branched trees, without body buds along the stem, should have the limbs cut back four to six inches long, cutting near

a bud that is on top of the limbs so the new branch will start upward.

The cutting back of roots and tops of all trees has a tendency to produce more vigorous and a better growth than when planted entire.

In commercial orchards, especially, low heading is very essential, and pruning so as to keep the fruit bearing branches short and low. This facilitates the gathering of the crops, which is at best heavy work.

When trees are received, trench them in the ground, near where they are to be planted, taking care to get moist earth well among the roots, so as to take up and expose only a few at a time in planting, and keep the roots of these wet in handling.

LAYING OUT AND PLANTING.

The most common sense way is after land is well prepared by ploughing and harrowing to lay off the rows with plow, both ways straight and measured of exactly uniform width, using stakes to run to. Have one man go ahead of the planter and deepen the hole at the cross, enough to take the tree in easily, say two to five inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, leaving some soft earth in the bottom. Then the planter carries trees enough for a row ready pruned and roots made wet, on his left arm, while with his right hand he places the tree in the hole in line, and another man, with his shovel puts in first fine moist soil about the roots, pressing the same with foot. If the soil is quite damp no water is needed and the hole may be filled up; otherwise only fill the hole one-half to two-thirds full, pour in plenty of water, one to three gallons, then fill up with earth and slightly press the soil.

The trees should lean considerably toward the south to offset the force of the south winds in growing season, or else the tree, in a few years, will lean toward the north, and the bodies near the ground will be scalded by the sun. Carefully done, the trees should line up nicely both ways, which is quite important as a matter of taste.

TIME TO PLANT.

The best time for planting in the Southwest is perhaps in November and December. Our mild winters are very conducive to root growth. Although the tops appear inactive in winter, it is not so with the roots. Most trees planted in fall or early winter will by spring have thrown out such roots as to give them a firm hold upon the ground and a decided advantage of growth in spring and summer.

Planting may be successfully done, however, at any time in winter or spring up to March 31st. Those planted later start out rapidly.

When trees are received, the bundle should be opened up, the bill checked over to see if correct, the trees trenched out near where to be planted with moist earth among the roots, and well watered. But they should not be left longer than necessary, but transplant them where they are to stand as soon as practicable.

BY ALL MEANS DO NOT EXPOSE THE ROOTS OF THE TREES TO COLD, TO DRYING WINDS OR TO SUN AT ANY TIME. TRY TO SELECT SUITABLE DAYS ON WHICH TO PLANT THEM.

CULTIVATION AND CARE.

Orchards and trees should be well cultivated, especially the first three or four years. Plant Irish potatoes and follow them the same season with stock peas. The crops should pay the expense of culture and more, and insure the land in good tilth, partially shaded in summer and made richer each year.

Cotton is a fair orchard crop, not nearly so good as above.

Garden crops, berries and melons are all right if kept clean.

Put no crop nearer than four feet of the tree rows, and in after years a much wider distance.

Blackberries at no nearer than eight feet of the tree at any time.

By no means should corn, oats, wheat, sorghum or other grain crops ever be planted in the orchard.

Cultivate shallow all the time. Never plough deeply in the orchard while growing. Keep the land level. Use a disc harrow and drag harrow largely.

In peach and plum trees prune off all but about five branches the first year, and have these well distributed, forming a basin shape, and so prune as to keep this shape, letting the sunlight in. As a rule shorten off about half the previous year's growth any time when the leaves are off for two or three seasons. Apple and pear trees are more upright, and the basin shape is not so practicable, but they need shortening back while young.

If the land is poor it should be fertilized by stable manure or by growing stock peas, or both. Reasonable fertility only is best, too much wood growth is against the fruit bearing.

The fruit should be thinned when too heavily set or the trees will be damaged and the fruit small.

STRINGFELLOW METHOD.

This method contemplates that after the orchard comes to bearing to cease cultivating by ploughing, but mow the orchard, leaving the mowings on the land as a mulch, and add straw mulch or manure under the trees to conserve moisture and fertility, and prevent weeds. This method has its advocates and advantages. We think this method should be handled with care and judgment, or carried too far, the orchard may be damaged by neglect. Certainly it will not do, after leaving the orchard without plowing, after a number of years to plough it deeply, because the shallow roots that have been formed would be destroyed by the plow and the trees ruined. This new departure from old methods is yet to be proven as to its adaptability for general use. Some of the best authorities are favoring some of these recommendations, especially mulching. As a rule we think the culture method safer.

Trees and shrubbery in the yard should be cultivated with the hoe and spading fork, and may be mulched. To let the land get hard, cracked or impervious, or to allow grass to encroach is damaging to their welfare. Roses and other ornamental plants should be grouped in beds and well cultivated, fertilized and watered.

CONCISE DETAILED INFORMATION.

After the general observations on selection and culture above, we here offer additional observations upon some of the leading classes separately.

PEACHES.

They should be planted usually twenty by twenty feet, requiring 108 trees per acre. Usually sandy loam on red clay soil is best, yet the peach adapts itself to most all soils. Plant first class trees, cut back roots and tops, branching them low down, not over twenty inches. As a rule half the previous year's growth should be cut back in winter, for a number of years, cutting so as to keep the tree well balanced and in vase shape. Do not allow peaches to overbear, thinning pays and should be done when fruit is one inch in diameter and before the stone hardens, leaving the fruits four inches apart. It pays to combat the plum curculio in your peach orchard. Feed your trees with fertilizer when you see they need it. Destroy all brown rot mummies either by pigs or by hand picking and burning.

PLUMS AND APRICOTS.

Treat much the same as peaches. The curculio is the arch enemy. Use the remedies recommended elsewhere.

APPLES.

Good sandy loam on porous clay is considered the best land as a rule, however, the finest apple orchards in the world are frequently found on heavy, adobe land, as for instance, in the Pecos Valley at Roswell, N. M. Observation as to prevailing results, in a given locality is a safe guide in selecting a site. Head low and cut back half of the previous growth for three seasons. The vase shape is not so practicable nor so essential as with the peach. Plant twenty-five by twenty-five, or thirty feet north and south, by twenty feet apart east and west, sixty-nine trees per acre. The wagons and spray machines have better room the thirty feet way. Spraying is absolutely necessary, which see elsewhere. In Section C, the plains country, there is no investment equal to an apple orchard. (See Marketing.)

PEARS.

*In Sections A, B and D, Kieffer, Garber and Magnolia pears are perhaps as profitable a crop as can be grown on land. We know of Kieffer pear orchards in Grayson County, Texas, yielding \$600.00 per acre annually. The Duchess pear also is successful. In Section C all the old European pears are most profitable,

* For description of fruit sections see page 15. and are of finest quality, superceding entirely the Kieffer type. Plant twenty feet apart each way; in Section C twenty-five by fifteen feet apart. Treatment about the same as for apples.

CHERRIES.

In Sections B and C, cherries are a pronounced success. Plant twenty by fifteen feet. Plant everbearing mulberries near to attract the birds. In section A and D, cherries should be planted for family use only, with reasonable success.

FIGS.

In the north half of Section A and northward, figs will frequently winter-kill to the ground. Plant here certain varieties described, which will come up annually and bear on the new wood, sufficiently for family use.

The south half of Section A and in Section D, where figs assume commercial importance, they should be grown fifteen to twenty-five feet apart, pruned in low tree form. They should be cultivated much as other orchards.

NUT FRUITS.

(See full instructions under this head elsewhere.)

GRAPES.

A rich, sandy, post oak loam, on red clay is the ideal, yet other good soils will do.

For the few vines for the home a post to each vine, five feet high, or a trellis covering a walk or arbor, or the Munson Ideal Trellis may be used. For field culture we know of no form so well adapted as the Munson Ideal Trellis, which has center wire on the posts for the main vine, the two side wires on short arms, holding the latteral vines in canopy like shape. Grapes must receive heavy pruning in January or February of each year, just before the sap starts; and the vineyard should have good cultivation to keep down weeds, and conserve moisture; fertilizers rich in potash should be liberally applied for best results. A good formula is seven parts cotton seed meal, three parts kainit and ten parts acid phosphate, well mixed and applied broadcast, and worked into the soil at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, or one pound per vine. Spraying to prevent insects and diseases of the vine and fruit is necessary to reliably successful results. (See forward under Insect Enemies.)

Plant eight feet apart, in rows nine feet apart, requiring 605 vines per acre. The Post Oak hybrids should be ten feet apart in the

row, and have longer armed pruning than the others. For fuller information see books listed elsewhere in this volume.

BERRIES.

The supreme importance of berries, domestically and commercially is far from being properly recognized. If they were appreciated as to healthfulness, comfort and quick profits every home would include them in the garden and larger commercial plantings would be made. The best berry soil is a sandy loam. If not rich, should be made so by stable or other manures, yet most berries will repay the outlay on any good soils. We have seen the finest results on our rich black waxy soils. If there is a suspicion of "cotton root blight" poison in the soil, correct by heavy applications of stable manure, before, and each year after planting. Prepare all berry land well, and use good common sense in planting.

Dewberries are enormous bearers, especially Austin-Maye's. Plant in rows six feet apart, and two or three feet apart in a row. In winter cut back the long vines, which are to bear the fruit, to one and one-half to two feet in length. After the second year, when the fruit has set, many strong, new canes will spring up, covering up the fruit. These should be cut off near the ground to give the fruit a better chance to ripen and allow easy picking of the fruit. The second lot of new canes that will come up must be left to bear the next year's crop. After the fruit is gone, the cane which bore the crop should be taken out and this process should be followed each year afterward. Keep the land clean and mellow by frequent culture and rich by fertilizing.

Blackberries are by far the easiest to handle and most generally successful of all berries. They get up above the grass and thereby endure more neglect, yet nothing repays good care better. Give them good soil and culture, plant in rows eight feet apart and two feet apart in the row, and allow them to sprout up and make a continuous row by plowing the middles. Some, however, prefer to keep them in hills three feet apart, claiming an increased fruitage thereby. The first year many kinds will vine over the ground, the second year they will grow up stronger. Top the new growth each year in May or June at three feet, causing them to spread. Before fruiting time cut them back sides and tops to a stiff bush form, take out the dead wood with strong hoe or briar hook in fall or winter and burn it. One or two rows of blackberries planted between each two rows of the young orchard will defray the expense of culture, and bring a net profit besides, while the orchard is coming to pro-ductiveness.

Raspberries are still less appreciated. The Black Cap varieties for black waxy land are very successful. Both black and red raspberries succeed on sandy land. Treat same as blackberries.

Strawberries succeed well south and north. Sandy land is preferred, but it is a fallacy that they do not succeed on black land. The finest successes are scored by black land planters, who have overcome the all cotton and corn idea and the prejudice against black land and strawberries. When practicable plant in rows three and a half or four feet apart, and fifteen inches in the row, using horse cultivator and matted row system. May mulch with hay or hulls in summer if preferred, but dust mulch from continuous culture is perhaps best. In garden beds plant eighteen inches each way, keep mellow and clean with hoe and mulch. Well to provide water during long drouths.

SHADE AND STREET TREES.

Being usually in uncultivated ground, dig a generous hole, three feet across and twenty inches deep, frequently larger would be better, put some good, rich, mellow soil about the roots, fill up two-thirds full, and water freely; then fill up the hole, leaving a slight mound

next the tree with a depressed ring around the outer edge of the hole so the water will not drain off. Water once in two weeks and do it thoroughly, a fifteen inch soaking, not a surface bath out of reach of the roots. Loosen up the soil frequently during growing season and mulch with the mowings from the lawn. Plant medium-sized trees, one, two or three inches in diameter, and cut them back severely to not over eight or nine feet high. Larger trees require most care, and it is well repaid. Remember these trees are worth \$5.00 to \$50.00 each to your property when growing, so treat them accordingly. The same applies to other ornamental plantings. Where it can be done it pays to put the land in good state of cultivation before planting.

DISTANCES TO PLANT.

On good average soil trees should be planted: Apples, 25 by 25 feet, or better, 30 by 20 feet, 69 trees per acre; peaches, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre; plums, prunes, apricots and cherries, 18 feet each way, 134 trees per acre, or 16 feet each way and 170 trees per acre; figs and Japan persimmons, 15 by 15 feet, 193 trees to the acre; oranges, 18 by 18 feet, 134 trees to the acre; kumquats, 12 by 12 feet, 300 trees to the acre; pecans, 40 by 40 feet, 27 trees to the acre; Japan and English walnuts, 30 by 30 feet, 48 trees to the acre; street trees, 15 to 25 feet apart; grapes usually rows 9 feet apart and 8 feet in row, 600 plants per acre; blackberries and raspberries, 8 by 3 feet, 2,760 plants per acre; dewberries, 5 by 3 feet, 3,290 per acre; strawberries, 4 by 2 feet, 6,800 per acre.

ORCHARD ENEMIES.

Stock in the Orchard has probably cost our patrons more losses than most other causes. Fence the orchard well with at least four barbed wires and keep the stock out. If properly done, small hogs may be turned into the orchard long enough to pick up windfalls and wormy fruit, but do not let them stay in the orchard or they will root and gnaw and otherwise damage the trees. The orchard affords a most expensive pasture for cows and horses.

Rabbits Destroy About as Many Orchards as stock. Rabbit netting, one and a half inch mesh, thirty inches high, added to the barbed wires makes the orchard absolutely safe. Best to drop the lower edge into a shallow furrow to prevent burrowing under.

Our "Wood Veneer Tree Protector" is the best shield to put around each individual tree, and they will last three years. Put them on loosely, allowing the tree to grow. Slit the upper end, passing the binder cord at top through it to prevent slipping down. They cost 2 cents per tree.

"**Protectorine**" (Kerr's Tree Paint), the result of many years experimenting, is, we believe, the cheapest and most effective remedy for rabbits, mice and borers, and is harmless to the tree, but must not be applied to the tops of very young trees. It costs about one cent for two applications a year. Apply in May and September annually with a common paint brush.

By all means protect young trees against rabbits, and do it as soon as planted. Look after them in August when the danger begins each year, till too large to suffer from them. They are never too large, however, to be benefited by Protectorine, for both rabbits and borers. You may well use paper, burlap, cloth, corn stalks or other material at hand if nothing better, rather than leave the trees with no protection.

INJURIOUS INSECTS AND FUNGI.

There are myriads of insects in the world and they are said to be on the increase. Fortunately a wise Providence, according to best authorities, has created over sixty per cent of all insects to be beneficial to man and his crops, while not quite forty per cent are injurious. And but for our friendly insects which

prey upon our insect enemies our crops would probably prove failures. Still it is wise for our wise horticulturists to be informed, and to apply the best methods in combating the enemies of the orchard. The finest fruits are the most profitable. To have the best and most attractive fruits we must ward off the enemy. In this little volume we will treat of our most common enemies. The following remedies are compiled from the latest recommendations of our best entomologists and pathologists.

APPLES.

Apple Worm or Codling Moth—Spray the tree with six ounces of Paris green, mixed in fifty gallons of water, or fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat this in one week. The poison is the remedy for the apple worm, the Bordeaux conveys it as well as water does and will keep off apple scab or other fungus disease.

Apple Tree Borer—Examine crown and lower forks of trees in August and September, dig out worms, if any, with knife and wire probe, then paint the parts with Protectorine, the best preventative, or use a thick wash of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar—Destroy the nests as soon as they appear by burning or spray the leaves with Paris green, eight ounces, two pounds of lime, and 50 gallons of water. Keep well stirred.

Spring Canker Worm—Encircle the bodies of all trees in early spring with Protectorine, tar or crude petroleum to prevent the moths crawling up the trees to lay the eggs that produce the worm; or spray with the same mixture as for caterpillar.

Wooly Aphis—Where they appear like bunches of cotton above the ground, causing lumps on the bark, paint the parts with Protectorine, or wash with strong tar soap suds, with lime and sulphur added. If under the ground on the roots, remove all soil around the tree to a depth of about three inches, saturate the soil to a depth of three inches with Kerosene Emulsion and return the top soil to its place.

Apple Scab—Spray the trees and fruit with Bordeaux Mixture before the bloom opens and repeat every two weeks until the fruit begins to ripen. The early apples are never affected with scab.

PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS AND PRUNES.

The Peach Tree Borer—This pest goes into its cocoon in the southwest in the latter part of August; comes out the full grown moth in September and at once deposits its eggs in great numbers about the body of the tree, usually very near the earth line. These eggs hatch into young larvae or worms immediately and begin eating their way into the bark, usually just at the surface of the ground. If not molested by the orchardist or by ants, which are very fond of and eat great numbers of them, they will bore into the tree, doing great damage, and mature into the full grown egg-laying moth this same time next year. All the borers, therefore, about September should be in the moth state and not in the tree, so we have only the eggs and larvae to destroy.

Now, pull away the dirt from around the tree, two or three inches deep, with hoe, scrape the crown of the tree carefully, removing all sign of borers and the dead bark, with a heavy knife or better a hooked blade with handle, made from an old file. Then apply a heavy coating of Protectorine, taking care to fill all crevices where young worms may be lurking, which will kill the young larva that are exposed. The soil may be worked back to the trees the following season. The Protectorine may be applied up two feet high on the bodies at the same time, to keep away rabbits. A strong paste of lime, sulphur and salt may be used instead of Protectorine, though not so sure. Fall is the best time in which to do the work.

Curculio—Spray the trees before the blossoms

open with a solution of 4 ounces of Paris green, 2 pounds of lime, and 50 gallons of water; ten days later, after the blossoms have fallen, repeat the application, using Bordeaux instead of water. If the leaves are on the trees, use 2 pounds of arsenate of lead, 2 pounds of lime and 50 gallons of water. Paris green is liable to burn the leaves of peach and plum trees.

After this use a sheet forming a large hopper of ten or fifteen feet spread, having a slit on one side so that the tree may be encircled, give the tree a sharp blow with a padded club; then throw the insects as they fall upon the sheet into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done often, and only early in the morning when the insects are sluggish.

Mr. Stringfellow recommends spraying the trees frequently with a thin solution of "Cold Water Paint" which he says causes them to leave the tree unmolested, and which is harmless to the fruit.

Try it. We would advise the addition of arsenate of lead to the cold water paint.

Scale Insects—In addition to stone fruits, these attack almost all trees at times. So far we have never seen these scale insects in this section. We are very cautious not to allow them to be introduced. Lime, salt and sulphur wash, sprayed on the trees in winter is the remedy. Apply thoroughly by spraying before buds swell during winter. A second application may be made if any live scales remain, before buds open.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, PECANS, WALNUTS AND SHADE TREES.

Twig Girdlers—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be gathered and burned to destroy the eggs deposited therein. Caterpillars and other leaf eaters may be easily destroyed by spraying with the Paris green solution, mentioned herein, or the tents may be burned. Better to use 2 pounds of arsenate of lead instead of 6 ounces of Paris green.

Borers, if any, must be treated the same as the peach or apple tree borer.

GRAPE VINES.

Grapes should be pruned heavily in winter or early spring before the sap starts, then spray the vines thoroughly with Bordeaux Mixture before the buds open, and repeat at intervals of ten to fifteen days to prevent mildew or black rot which affect some varieties. If leaf folder or other leaf eating insects trouble, add arsenate of lead to the solution.

PEAR TREES.

There have been no remedies found for pear and apple blight except to cut away the affected parts well down to the healthy wood, and burn the diseased limbs. We have some pears, however, very little affected by blight. These should be planted most. Bordeaux spray before and just after leaves appear, helps.

SOME FORMULAE FOR SOLUTIONS.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate or blue-stone 4 pounds, quick lime 6 pounds, water 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in water in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gals; slake the lime gradually, and add the water till you have 25 gallons. Then pour the two solutions together gradually into another vessel, stirring them vigorous until they boil, so as to get a perfect solution. Make up only as needed, as the mixture will not keep well more than one or two days.

Soda Bordeaux.

Concentrated Lye	1 pound
Lime	5 ounces
Copper Sulphate	3 pounds
Water	30 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate and lye, and slake the lime in two gallons of hot water for each; mix the lime and copper sulphate solution and after adding the lye solution, dilute to 30 gallons.

This is used upon the grape for black rot and upon other fruits just before they are ripe.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate 2 to 3 lbs.

Water 50 gallons

For use before the buds open the above solution is fully as effectual as Bordeaux mixture and is easier to prepare and apply, but it should not be applied to any plant after the buds have opened.

Potassium Sulphide.

Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur) 3 ozs.

Water 10 gallons

This does not discolor the fruit and is quite harmless.

Paris Green Solution (very poisonous)

Add 4 oz. of Paris green and 2 lbs. of slaked lime to 50 gals. of water. Keep well stirred to prevent settling.

Paris green and Bordeaux may be used together without injury to either. Paris green, if used too strong, will burn the leaves of the trees.

Arsenate of Lead (poison)

This can be used as a substitute for Paris green or London purple with much less danger to the foliage. 2 lbs. or 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead in 50 gals. of water will kill most biting insects.

Arsenate of lead is prepared and sold by several dealers in spraying materials, or it can be prepared by dissolving 35 ounces of acetate of soda in three gallons of water, and 13 ounces of arsenate of soda in six quarts of water, and after mixing, diluting to 50 gallons.

Kerosene Emulsion.

One-half pound of soap, dissolved in 1 gallon of water while hot; add to this 2 gallons of kerosene oil (remove from fire while pouring in the oil; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes like thick cream. Dilute this mixture when ready for use, till one part of oil will be equal to 9 to 15 parts of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap. This solution is destructive to all sucking insects, such as Plum Aphis, Green Spider on roses, evergreens, etc.

Lime, Sulphur, Salt Wash.

To prepare this wash, use 25 lbs. lime unslaked, 20 lbs. of ground or flour of sulphur, 10 lbs. of salt, and enough water to make 60 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle on the fire, when it reaches boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly. Add the lime which will cause violent boiling. Add small amounts of cold water to prevent boiling over or burning. After one hour's boiling add the salt, when the sulphur should become dissolved. Add water to make the required 60 gallons when it is ready for use. This wash is not only death to scale, but very beneficial to the general health of all trees.

Sulphur Wash.

One pound of sulphur, 1 pound of air-slaked lime, boil in 8 quarts of water until reduced to six quarts. Add one gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use a spray for plants infested with Red Spider and other sucking insects.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

is a universal insecticide for all kinds of vermin that affect plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees, also vermin on animals. It is also a powerful fertilizer or renovator of plants. The soap is non-poisonous and safe to handle, and will not injure the tenderest growth. Once used you will never be without it. Make a suds and spray on plants and animals.

Protectorine.

Protectorine is a very effective means of keeping away rabbits, mice and borers from fruit trees. We have given it the severest tests and it has never failed us. It is the result of many years experimenting. It is harmless to the trees and to the operator, and we believe is the best and cheapest tree protector we have ever known. It is to be applied to the tree with a paint brush in May and September of each year (and when planted) to keep off rabbits and borers. It must be well stirred before using.

Notice. Small amounts of these preparations may be made as needed in the same proportions as herein given.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

Get copper sulphate, Paris green, London purple, sulphur and arsenate of lead from leading druggists or get your druggist to order them for you if not in stock.

N. B.—Copper sulphate must not be placed in an iron or tin vessel but in earthen, wooden or brass.

Get common lime and kerosene from your dealer.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, the best remedy or wash for infested or unhealthy house or yard plants, trees, etc., we can supply one-half pound cakes for 15c, one pound cakes for 30c, f. o. b. at Sherman, Texas, purchaser paying the charges, or prepaid by mail or express, one-half pound 9c, per pound 19c additional.

"PROTECTORINE." We manufacture this, which we consider the best, most effective and cheapest protection against rabbits and borers. We put it up in cans holding one quart, one gallon and five gallons, also in barrels. One qt. can by express or in bale of trees \$1.00 One gallon can by express 2.00 Five gallon can by freight or express 8.00

In barrels, prices given on application.

These prices are free on board Sherman, Tex., purchaser paying the charges.

One gallon is sufficient for 600 young trees for one application. Stir well before and while using. If too thick add kerosene oil.

Notice—Section A comprises that country lying between 29th and 37th parallels of north latitude and east of the 100th meridian of west longitude, the great Southern fruit belt.

Section B lies just north of Section A, reaching to north latitude 42 and the Great Lakes.

Section C is the high western section, west of the 100th meridian in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, etc.

Section D covers one hundred miles in width along the Gulf Coast. See diagram on page 4.

TEXAS NURSERY CO., Sherman, Texas.

A Condensed Table for Combating Orchard Enemies.

DISEASE AND PLANT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	FIFTH APPLICATION.
APPLE— (Seab, codling moth, bud moth and canker worm, tent caterpillar, aphid.)	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For aphid use kerosene emulsion.*	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat.	Spray fall and winter varieties with Bordeaux and Paris green about the first of August.
CHERRY— (Rot, aphid, curlid, slug and leaf blight.)	Before the buds open spray with copper sulphate; for the aphid use kerosene emulsion.*	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.*	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat.	For leaf blight use copper sulphate solution if necessary, or soda Bordeaux.	For leaf blight use Bordeaux mixture after the crop has been gathered.
GRAPE— (Rot, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle and leaf hopper.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution. Add Paris green for leaf beetles.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene emulsion.	When fruit is set, use Bordeaux and Paris green.	If necessary, use Bordeaux or soda Bordeaux at intervals of 10 to 14 days.	For powdery mildew use sulphide of potassium.
PEACH, APRICOT— (Leaf curl, curlid, mildew and rot.)	Before April 1, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.	If rot appears, use weak copper sulphate solution.	Repeat if necessary.
PEAR— (Leaf blight, seab, slug, and codling moth.)	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.*	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Repeat in ten or twelve days if necessary.	Use weak copper sulphate solution, or soda Bordeaux.
PLUM— (Curlid, rot, shot-hole fungus, black knot.)	As soon as the blossoms have fallen use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	Cut and burn black knots whenever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.*	10-14 days later repeat.	After fruit begins to color, use weak copper sulphate solution should not appear.	After fruit begins to color, use weak copper sulphate solution, or soda Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY, BLACK-BERRY— (Anthracnose, rust, cricket, slug and gall.)	Cut out galls, cricket and canes badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes are foot high, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.	After crop is gathered remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux, if necessary.	(Note—If red rust appears the entire stool affected should be grubbed out and burned.)
STRAWBERRY— (Rot and leaf eating insects.)	Just before the blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	After the fruit has set, use weak copper solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux (if to be kept longer.)	(Note—Young plantations should receive first and third treatments, given to bearing plants.)	(After harvesting mow and burn over the bed, especially if leaf rollers are found.)
TOMATO— (Rot and blight.)	If either disease appears, Bordeaux.	Repeat if disease continues.	Repeat if necessary.		

*For the San Jose Scale upon fruit and other trees, use the sulphur and lime mixture before the buds open.

MARKETING

RIGHT PLANTING MEANS RIGHT MARKETING—It is the bed rock under the foundation. A failure to select the right varieties means the toppling of the whole structure.

After long experience and observation we offer the following as best commercial varieties.

FIRST RIPENINGS: Early Wheeler and Six Weeks plums. Early Wheeler has no successful competitor as a superior commercial peach in this ripening, and we do not look for one to be discovered soon. Its growing bearing, looking, carrying, keeping and selling qualities are unequalled.

SECOND RIPENING: Arp Beauty, Mamie Ross, Hobson, Carman Peaches, and Shiro, Milton, Gonzales and Eagle Plums. Also Yellow Transparent, Lievland, Duchess, Red June Apples may load with these.

THIRD RIPENING: Guinn, Eureka, Crawford, Lee Peaches; America, Botan, Burbank, Golden Plums, and remainder of the early apples.

FOURTH RIPENING: Elberta, the queen of all commercial peaches of this ripening.

FIFTH RIPENING: Late Elberta, Mixon Cling, Picquetts, Salway.

GROWING FINE, MERCHANTABLE FRUIT is one thing, and may well challenge the finest executive ability and a high degree of intelligence, scientific acquirements and skill, yet growing them after the highest arts becomes a failure if we come short on the marketing.

TO PRODUCE A HIGH GRADE OF FRUIT and other produce is the prime factor in successful marketing. Offer only first-class goods and see that the goods are in first-class, merchantable shape when offered. To do this may involve a well-kept orchard on good orchard land, proper spraying to prevent insects and fungi to secure perfect fruit, proper thinning to get uniform size, and picking at the proper stage to have sufficient ripeness and at the same time firmness to carry well and hold up during the necessary time required to market.

AN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGE AND PROPER PACKING are absolutely necessary in successful marketing. The 4-basket crate for peaches and sometimes for plums, also for tomatoes, is used in Texas. East of the Mississippi River the 6-basket crate is used, and the northern markets seem to prefer the 6-basket crate. Packing in baskets must be done with care. The selection of uniform, proper sizes in the baskets to fill out even, and in such a way to present a good appearance, count for much. Especially must the pack be uniform throughout, in other words "the best on top and the best all the way through." To establish a reputation for good grade and honest pack, with your name stenciled on your packages, mean, much. In peaches, apricots and even the larger plums, it pays to wrap each one in tissue paper. California does it all the time, and our own practice of this method has resulted in sure profits; the fruit carries and keeps much better, and such care seems to attract buyers at advanced prices. California growers are leaders—not only in care of orchards, but especially in packing, and we would do well to pattern after them.

THE APPLE AND PEAR PACKAGE most used in the Southwest is the bushel box, also the apple barrel. The barrel head pasteboard mat prevents bruising. For early apples, the four-basket crate and the third-bushel box are much used. The same requirements as to high, uniform grade, and honest pack are applicable here.

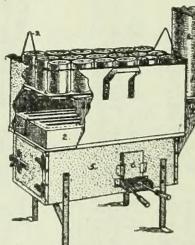
COLD STORAGE of late apples and pears invariably is safest and increases the profits. Take the fruit off while still hard, box or barrel up carefully and place quickly in storage at 30 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit. They will keep perfectly. One month before marketing allow the temperature to rise to 35 or 36 degrees when mellowing to some extent will take place. Such treatment at Sherman, Texas, costs 25 to 30 cents per bushel for storage from September to December, and we are sure of 75 cents per bushel advance in price and a ready stiff market.

IN THE RED RIVER BELT, Jonathans should be taken off usually in latter part of August, or as soon as they begin to drop from heat. Ben Davis, Winesap and other later varieties, and Kieffer pears, usually show signs of wanting to be gathered about first part of September. Mulching the trees will greatly aid them in holding their fruit till well matured and gathered. Do not expose the fruit to sun, but store as quickly as possible when gathered.

THE BEST MARKETS for Southwestern peaches, plums, apricots and truck crops, is in the Northern cities. The demand seems to be fully adequate to the supply, and likely to continue abreast with it. Car lot shipments are a necessity, then planters must club together by organized arrangements, so as to load cars with one variety, or of varieties, ripening at the same time and at one picking, and must have uniform package and pack.

TO SELL ON TRACK AT YOUR STATION is safest and best as a rule. If a community has desirable goods to offer, and make it known, never fear, the buyers will come. Yet we know of many leading shippers who never offer or sell a car on track, but consign every thing to their commission merchant, claiming thereby to get the best possible results. There are plenty of honest commission men if you know them, and in consignments properly and honestly handled you get all there is out of the market, less ten per cent commission. A thorough acquaintance with your commission men is necessary in this latter plan.

THE MODERN CANNER is an absolute necessity in properly saving the fruit crops. Very simple canners are made now, ranging in price



from ten to twenty-five dollar family sizes to the large commercial canneries costing ten to twenty-five thousand dollars. The art of canning by the family canners is very simple and thoroughly successful. Full instructions and all necessary cooking and soldering appliances and cans are furnished, so that any one can operate them, and thus save the fruit which can not be sold. There is a brisk demand for good canned peaches at good prices. Every orchardist should have a canner, and fruit-growing clubs should enlarge upon their canneries as their experience and demands warrant. The cider and vinegar plant for windfall apples is a paying necessity.

We are furnishing our customers family canners at manufacturers' prices: Family size, \$10.00; factory size, \$25.00. Cash with order.

APPLE TREES, ONE YEAR FROM BUD ON BRANCHED ROOTS—5 TO 7 FEET.



